The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 8408—VOL. LI. THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1865. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTH.

On the 2nd instant, at her residence, Randwick, the wife of Henry Dodds, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 2nd May, at St. Mark's Church, Sydney, by the Rev. Thomas Kemmis, Charles William, seventh son of the late John Lloyd, Esq., Acton Pound, Shropshire, to Rachel Eliza, second daughter of the Honorable Alexander Campbell, Esq., M.L.C., Rosemonth, Sydney. No cards.

On the 2nd instant, by special license, at Swiss-terrace, Brisbane-street, Sydney, by the Rev. N. Pidgeon, Mr. Malcom M'Neil, youngest son of Mr. Hector M'Neil, Redfern, Sydney, native of Scotland, to Caroline Radford, eldest daughter of Mr. John Radford, Newtown, native of England. Glasgow papers please copy.

DEATHS.

On the 15th April, at her residence, Wahrumbah, South Brisbane, Emma, the wife of Edward Deighton, Esq.

On the morning of the 3rd of May, at his residence, Crown-street, Surry Hills, Colin Macleod, Esq., formerly of Glen Colin, New England, and only son of the late Major-General William Macleod, of the Madras Army, aged 47 years, leaving a wife and 8 children to deplore their loss. Beloved and esteemed by all who knew him.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship NORTHAM, 1610 tons, 400 horse power, N. J. Skottowe, commander, will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's Mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on MONDAY, the 22nd May, 1865, at 2 p.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 19th, and specie and parcels until noon of the 20th.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to HENRY MOORE, Agent.

Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 25th April, 1865.

OKITIKI GOLD-FIELDS.—STEAM to NELSON direct. Nearest port to the Okitiki Gold-fields.

The PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL steamship TARARUA, J. Gardyne, commander, will be dispatched with the English mails MONDAY, May 15th, for NELSON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, CANTERBURY, TARANAKI, NAPIER, and OTAGO.

Cargo and passengers for Taranaki transhipped at Nelson.

Cargo and passengers for Napier transhipped at Wellington.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

STEAM to AUCKLAND direct.—The PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL steamship LORD ASHLEY, H. S. Machin, commander, will be dispatched with the English mails (if arrived) for AUCKLAND direct, MONDAY, May 15th.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION CO. For BRISBANE and IPSWICH, MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON, LADY YOUNG, On SATURDAY, 6th May, at 5 p.m.

W. WESTGARTH, Manager.

Q. S. N. Co.'s Offices, Sussex-street.

REDUCTION OF FARES AND FREIGHT TO BRISBANE. The A. S. N. Co.'s Steamship CAWARRA, will sail for the above port THIS AFTERNOON, THURSDAY, at 5.

FARES.

Saloon ..	£2 5 0
Ditto return ticket (available for two months) ..	3 10 0
Steerage ..	0 12 6

FREIGHT.

Dead weight and measurement, 10s. per ton.

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

REDUCTION OF FARES TO MELBOURNE.—On and after this date the Fares to Melbourne by this Company's Steamships will be

Saloon ..	£5 10 0
Return Ticket ..	9 0 0
Steerage ..	2 0 0

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street. April 8.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.

To MELBOURNE.—ALEXANDRA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.

To HUNTER RIVER.—COLLAROY, TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, at 11; and COONANBARA, SATURDAY NIGHT, at 11.

To MANNING RIVER.—KENNEDY, 24 hours after arrival.

To BRISBANE.—CAWARRA, THIS AFTERNOON, THURSDAY, at 5.

To MARYBOROUGH.—Steamer, FRIDAY, 12th instant, at 5 p.m.

To GLADSTONE.—BOOMERANG, THIS AFTERNOON, THURSDAY, at 5.

To ROCKHAMPTON, via GLADSTONE.—BOOMERANG, THIS AFTERNOON, THURSDAY, at 5.

To PIONEER RIVER.—BOOMERANG will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton, per DIAMANTINA.

To PORT DENISON.—JAMES PATERSON, about 9th instant, at 5 p.m.

From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON, calling at MARYBOROUGH and GLADSTONE.—CLARENCE, 9th instant.

From ROCKHAMPTON to PIONEER RIVER and PORT DENISON.—DIAMANTINA, about 15th instant.

Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE direct.—The fast and powerful steamship YOU YANGS, T. Heselton, commander, will be despatched from the Commercial Wharf, THIS DAY, at 4 p.m.

Passages at the following reduced rates:—

Cabin..................	£3 15 0
Return	7 0 0
Steerage	1 15 0

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

N.B.—Goods landed on Melbourne Wharf without transhipment.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN.—The TASMANIA, John Clinch, commander, from Grafton Wharf, on or about WEDNESDAY, 10th May.

Saloon ..	£8 0 0
Return ticket, available for three months ..	13 0 0

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

CLARENCE AND NEW ENGLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Steamship SUSANNAH CUTHBERT, for GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, on THURSDAY, May 11th, at 8 a.m.

C. WISEMAN, Manager.

C. and N. E. Co.'s Office, Commercial Wharf.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S steamship AGNES IRVING, for GRAFTON, via NEWCASTLE, TO-MORROW, at 10 p.m.

W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Steam to and from the Hunter until the 20th May inclusive.

FROM SYDNEY.

On MONDAY, at 7 a.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

On TUESDAY, at 11 p.m., the MORPETH.

On THURSDAY, at 7 a.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE, to CLARENCE TOWN via NEWCASTLE, and RAYMOND TERRACE.

Goods and passengers for Morpeth forwarded on per Anna Maria from Raymond Terrace.

On FRIDAY, at 11 p.m., the MORPETH, calling at Martin's Wharf.

FROM MORPETH.

On MONDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.

On TUESDAY, at 2 p.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

On THURSDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.

On FRIDAY, at 2 p.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

The steamer ANNA MARIA, to PATERSON TOWNSHIP every WEDNESDAY MORNING, on arrival of the Steamer from Sydney.

Goods forwarded to the Paterson, and Martin's Wharf, Miller's Forest, on the above mentioned days. Freight FOR THESE AGENCIES must be paid in Sydney.

F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

Offices, foot of Market-street. April 24th, 1865.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.

On MONDAY MORNING, at 7, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

Offices, foot of Market-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO

WOLLONGONG.—Hunter, THIS DAY, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—Hunter, THIS DAY, at noon.
MORUYA.—Comerang, TO-MORROW, at noon.
TUROSS RIVER.—Comerang, TO-MORROW, at noon.
KIAMA.—Illalong, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—Steamer, on MONDAY, at noon.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—THREE TIMES DAILY.

These fast steamers ply daily as follows:—

From PHŒNIX WHARF, at 9 a.m., and 1 and 5 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA, at 7 and 11 a.m., and 3 p.m.

On SUNDAY

From PARRAMATTA, at 7 a.m., and 4 p.m.
SYDNEY, 9 a.m., and 6 p.m.

Return tickets, 2s. 6d. cabin—1s. 6d. steerage.

Being only NINEPENCE EACH WAY.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS DAILY. Leave Queen's Wharf, 10.15, 2.15, 5.30. Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30. Manly Beach, 8.15, 12.0, 4.30. Fares, 1s each way.

S. H. WILSON.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER, the WOODPECKER. For freight or passage apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

UNDAUNTED, MACLEAY RIVER.—Sails FRIDAY MORNING. Freight or passage, W. SHORT, Victoria Wharf.

LYDIA, for MANNING RIVER.—Broomfield's Wharf. Apply on board, Market-street.

GORILLA, for MANNING RIVER. For freight apply on board, Baltic Wharf.

FOR LISMORE, RICHMOND RIVER.—The screw steamer THANE will leave TO-DAY at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply to BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

FOR MORUYA RIVER.—Ketch NUMBA, sails To-morrow Evening. T. M'CAFFERY, Victoria Wharf.

FOR MORUYA RIVER.—The ketch NUMBA sails on SATURDAY next. Apply T. M'CAFFREY, Victoria Wharf.

WILLIAM and ANN, for SHELL HARBOUR, to sail THIS DAY, at noon, from Caledonian Wharf, King-street.

STEPHEN NUTTER, Agent.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON and BAFFLE CREEK.—The GIL BLAS. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON direct.—The favourite schooner DON JUAN, Griffin, master, being under engagement, will have quick dispatch. For freight or passage apply J. THORNE, 81, Pitt-st., opposite Exchange.

FOR WELLINGTON.—The A1 schooner LUBRA, Howes, master, will have quick dispatch. For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board, Market Wharf; or to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

FOR DUNEDIN, calling at OKITIKI.—The clipper schooner SARAH PILE, Yule, master, having three-fourths of her cargo on board, will sail in a few days. For freight or passage apply to the master on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to R. PILE, Pile's Wharf.

FOR DUNEDIN WHARF, calling at OKITIKI to land passengers if inducement offers, the regular trader JANE LOCKHART, Willings, master, is now ready to receive cargo at Campbell's Wharf.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FIRST VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—The clipper barque, LEONIDAS, Jewell, commander, positively clears at the Customs THIS MORNING.—Shippers will please complete shipments, and forward bills of lading for signature at once.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; to J. A. BROWN, Spring-street; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The favourite regular trader ALICE CAMERON, J. Nearing, commander, will commence loading TO-MORROW, and having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be dispatched about the 13th instant, full or not full.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR NELSON.—The clipper brig CALYPSO is now fast loading, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, 6th instant. Shippers will please send down their goods at once to avoid detention.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; to C. B. BOND, Sussex-street; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR NAVIGATOR, FIJI, and FRIENDLY ISLANDS. The fine clipper brig LALLA ROOKH will be dispatched on the 10th May.

For freight or passage apply to G. A. LLOYD and CO.

FOR FIJI direct.—The smart clipper schooner LIZZIE COLESON, Browning, master, will be dispatched about 14th instant.

For freight or passage apply to RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., 6, Wynyard-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The A1 clipper barque TRIESTE, 700 tons burthen, F. T. Sewall, commander, will be positively dispatched on THURSDAY, the 18th of May.

Intending passengers are invited to inspect her splendid accommodations, both in cabin and steerage.

For freight or passage (for which early application is necessary) apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Newcastle; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR HONGKONG.—The clipper barque NIPON, 600 tons register, is under engagement to sail for the above port on 21st instant.

Has room for a few tons light freight, and accommodation for a limited number of first-class passengers.

For freight or passage apply to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., agents.

ONLY VESSEL for HONGKONG.—The clipper barque MARIE LAURIE, 600 tons burthen, W. Mansfield, commander, will be quickly dispatched. Has good accommodation for both cabin and steerage passengers, her 'tween decks being 7 feet in height.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Circular Quay; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR LONDON.—To Sail first week in May.—For Wool and Passengers only.—The A1 clipper ship ISABELLA, 734 tons register, A. H. Barber, commander, has nearly all her cargo, and will sail as above. Full poop and roomy state rooms; only first-class passengers taken.

Apply to R. TOWNS and CO.; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—For wool and passengers only.—The A1 clipper ship LOCHIEL, 674 tons, R. B. Monkman, commander, requires about 400 bales wool, and will meet with immediate dispatch. Wool received at Marsden's.

SAUNDERS and CO.; or FREDERICK EBSWORTH.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.—HIMALAYA, for LONDON.—This splendid new clipper ship, now on her first voyage, and specially built for the passenger trade, will sail positively for London direct on the 20th May. Having just arranged to take the parcel of wool (750 bales, lately arrived from New Zealand), the Himalaya is now a full ship, and will be ready for sea as soon as her cargo is stowed. The stevedores are under engagement to complete the stowing by the 16th instant, and passengers may therefore rely on the ship's sailing by the 20th May.

Rates of Passage:

Saloon, as per agreement,	
Second cabin	£25
Steerage	18

Apply to Captain BARRETT, on board, at Circular Quay; or to G. A. LLOYD and CO., Agents, 364, George-street.

BLACK BALL LINE OF CLIPPER SHIPS—Passage money, £18 and upwards. To sail on or about SATURDAY, 20th May. FOR LONDON direct, The unrivalled clipper ship, GOLDEN CITY, 1365 tons register, Lieutenant William Brown, R.N.R., commander, late of the ex Royal Mail ship "Ocean Chief."

This ship on her first voyage made the passage from Queenstown to Moreton Island in 70 days.

From Moreton Island to Melbourne in 6 days
From Melbourne to Calcutta via Point de Galle in 32 days
From Calcutta to Trinidad, W. I., in 75 days
From Trinidad to London in 21 days.

And on her present voyage—

From the Lizard to Moreton Island in 72 days
From Moreton Island to Sydney in 6 days.

Wool received at Talbot's Store, Circular Quay.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Saloon, as per agreement.	
Second cabin	£25 0 0
Steerage	18 0 0

Apply to Captain BROWN.

YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON.—The favourite A1 Aberdeen clipper ship JASON, 976 tons register, A. Birnie, commander, is now receiving cargo and will have prompt dispatch. Has superior accommodation for saloon passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon.

Apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS from MELBOURNE to LONDON.—To sail on the 18th May.—The celebrated A1 clipper ship SWIFTSURE, 1500 tons, M. B. Mayhew, commander. The accommodation for passengers on board this fine ship are very superior. An experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.

RATES FROM MELBOURNE.

First cabin, lower deck	£50
Second ditto	£30
Third ditto	£18 to £20
Steerage, open berths	£16

J. B. METCALFE and CO., Agents, Bridge-street.

SHIP RED RIDING HOOD, from LONDON.—Notice to Consignees.—The undermentioned goods, which are impeding the ship's discharge, will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense unless entries are passed by 11 o'clock this day:—

FK—46 coils. P in diamond—200 cases.—Consigned to E. and W. Paul.

BA in heart S outside—100 casks bottled beer.—Consigned to order.

RC under double triangle—40 barrels rosin.—Consigned to order.

CM—40 barrels seeds.—Consigned to order.

C in diamond.—190 packages.—Consigned to Spyer and Co.

244 packages.—Consigned to Municipal Council.

HB in diamond—15 bales.—Consigned to order.

SB over Co. in diamond—22 packages.—Consigned to order.

WL over M—9 packages.—Consigned to order.

YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets.

MARGUERITE, from Calcutta.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered at my office, by noon, THIS DAY, or they will not be recognised.

G. E. AUSTEN, 3, Jamison-street.

BRIG LUBRA.—All ACCOUNTS and CLAIMS against the above vessel must be rendered in duplicate at the office of the undersigned, THIS DAY, the 4th instant, or they will not be recognised. VENNARD and STEVENS, Agents, No. 1, Wynyard-street.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The barque LAWRENCE, J. BARNESON, commander, now ready to load at Newcastle. Apply to E. M. SAYERS, No. 10, Campbell's Wharf.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the fine barque SORATA. MOLISON and BLACK.

FOR SALE, the A1 barque METARIS, 244 tons register, copper-fastened throughout, built in Sunderland in 1857, with all recent improvements, now discharging at Grafton Wharf. For terms, &c., apply to MOLISON and BLACK; or to the master, on board.

TO PICNIC and FISHING PARTIES.—The elegantly fitted and fast screw steam yacht FAIRY, replete with every convenience, can be engaged upon application to T. R. ALLT, corner Wynyard and Margaret lanes.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with a requisition duly signed, an Extraordinary MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company is hereby called, and will be held, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th May proximo, at 3 o'clock p.m., at the Office of the Company, at the corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, to consider the following resolution:—

"That in the opinion of the shareholders present it is desirable that the Directors shall advertise for and accept Marine Risks, in accordance with the powers granted by the deed of settlement of this Company."

By order of the Board.

JOSEPH DYER, Secretary.

Sydney, April 26th, 1865.

ADJOURNED MEETING of Medical Practitioners to consider the Medical Bill, Library, Bent-street, THIS DAY, the 4th instant, at 8 o'clock p.m.

ISAAC AARON, Hon. Secretary.

CHURCH SOCIETY.—The Annual MEETING of the CHURCH SOCIETY will be held on TUESDAY next, the 9th May, at 7.30 p.m., in the St. James' School-house, Castlereagh-street.

The Lord Bishop in the chair.

ROBERT ALLWOOD, J. G. EWER, } Secretaries.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. for the half-year ended 31st March last, declared this day, will be payable at the Company's Office, George-street, Sydney, on and after FRIDAY, the 28th instant.

By order of the Board,

ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.

Sydney, 26th April, 1865.

WESLEYAN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION, NEWINGTON.—The Friends of the above institution are hereby informed that the Rev. JOSEPH H. FLETCHER, the newly-appointed President, has arrived at Newington, and is now in charge of the College. All communications having reference to the affairs of the College should in future be addressed to the Rev. J. H. FLETCHER, as President.

W. CURNOW, Secretary.

FREE CHURCH.—Divine SERVICE (according to Faith and Ritual of Church of England) next SUNDAY MORNING, 7th May, and after, 11 o'clock, Oddfellows' Hall, Brisbane-street, South Head Road. Rev. Dr. BAILEY, minister. N.B.—Mere actual expenses of Divine worship defrayed only by voluntary offerings.

RAGGED SCHOOLS.—The ANNUAL EXAMINATION will be held in the Sussex-street School, on THURSDAY next, May 11th, at 11 a.m. His EXCELLENCY and LADY YOUNG have kindly consented to award the Prizes.

EDWARD JOY, Hon. Sec.

ST. JOHN'S Sunday School Annual EXCURSION, THIS DAY, to Middle Harbour.

ST. JOHN'S SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNUAL FESTIVAL.—The BREADALBANE steamer will leave Woolloomooloo Bay, THIS DAY, for Middle Harbour, at a quarter to 10 o'clock.

STEAM EXCURSION TO BROKEN BAY, 24th May, Queen's Birth-Day.

The favourite steamship KEMBLA, from Phœnix Wharf, at 10 a.m.

ROYAL SYDNEY YACHT SQUADRON.—The usual Monthly MEETING of Members will be held at the Club Rooms, THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock precisely.

GEO. H. HOWELL, Hon. Secretary.

MASONIC.—Lodge of Germania, 955, E.C.—Regular Monthly MEETING, THIS EVENING, at 7 p.m.

UNITED TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE, Bathurst-street.—Musical Miscellaneous Entertainment, This Evening. Admission, free; half-past 7.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORK EXHIBITION, Pitt-street, near the Victoria Theatre.—The attention of the public is particularly directed to the following verification of the truthfulness of the likeness of Morgan, and also to the great usefulness of this institution, as there is little doubt of its having been the indirect means of leading to the identification and death of this notorious character:—

"MORGAN'S LAST DEEDS.

"One of the waggoners states that he knew who their mysterious visitor was at once FROM HIS LIKENESS IN MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORKS. The man says the figure in the Waxworks is lifelike, and he knew him to be Morgan before he mentioned his name."

Extract from the MELBOURNE HERALD, of April 13th, 1865.

OPEN EVERY DAY, from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Admission—One Shilling.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BALL AND SUPPER.—A complimentary Ball and Supper to Mr. JOHN CLARK, by his friends and pupils, will take place at his Assembly Rooms, Colonnade, Elizabeth-street North, on TUESDAY EVENING, 9th instant. The committee of management beg to announce to the ladies and gentlemen who may wish to be present on the occasion, that tickets may be obtained at the Committee Rooms, Perry's Hotel, Pitt and Market streets, on or before Saturday Evening next.

JOHN BARNETT, Hon. Sec.

NOTICE.—The Committee to Mr. JOHN CLARK'S complimentary BALL are requested to send in their returns to Perry's Hotel, Pitt and Market streets, by SATURDAY evening, 6th instant. J. Barnett, Hon. Sec.

MR. W. CLARK'S QUADRILLE ASSEMBLY. THIS EVENING, THURSDAY. 103, Elizabeth-street, near King-street.

SYDNEY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Vocal Practice in St. James' Schoolroom, THIS EVENING, at 7.30. Members of the chorus will please bring their copies of the "Creation."

JOHN W. WEEKES, Honorary Secretary.

TATTERSALL'S.—A MEETING will be held at the Rooms EVERY EVENING this week, to get up Calcutta Sweeps on the various races for Randwick. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock sharp.

JAMES HERALD, Secretary.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

DONALD M'DONALD, Painter, Glazier, and Paper-hanger, from Edinburgh, PLAYS the FIDDLE to Wedding and Quadrille Parties. Violins repaired, and bows haired. Botany-street, Redfern.

IF THOMAS JAYES, Butcher, from Enderby, Leicestershire, England (when last heard of, at Castlemaine diggings), will write to A. M., 50, York-street, Sydney, he will hear news of his friends at home.

PAOLO TREGNELA, of Castlereagh-street, is requested to call at the office of the undersigned.

MONTEFIORES and TE KLOOT, Exchange-corner.

2nd May, 1865.

SHOULD THIS meet the Eye of JAMES NAINBY SHUTTLEWORTH, fifth son of William and Elinor Shuttleworth, of Bowers Gifford, in the county of Essex, or his heirs (if he be dead); he or they are requested to apply to Messrs. GREGORY and ROWCLIFFS, Solicitors, No. 1, Bedford Row, London, when he or they will hear of something to his or their advantage. No. 1, Bedford Row, London, February 14th, 1865.

THOMAS GORDON, late of Pimlico, London, you are requested to COMMUNICATE with the undersigned at once. I have news of great importance from home.

HENRY DUBBER, East Maitland.

GUS NICHOLAS, call at Balmain Post Office. A friend wishes to see you.

LYSTER'S ROYAL ITALIAN AND ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY. PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

Conductor .... Mr. George Loder.

SUBSCRIPTION SEASON OF TWENTY-FOUR NIGHTS.

Under the patronage of His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., And Lady YOUNG.

THIS EVENING, Will be given Balfe's romantic Opera, the BOHEMIAN GIRL.

Count Arnheim	Mr. Henry Wharton
Thaddeus	Mr. Armes Beaumont
Devilshoof	Mr. Fred Lyster
Florestein..........................	Mr. Frank Trevor
Buda	Mrs. Ada King
Gipsy Queen (her first appearance)....	Miss Emma Neville
Arline	Mdlle. Rosalie Durand.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 5, Will be given Verdi's grand Opera, LA TRAVIATA.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 6, Will be given, for the last time, Donizetti's grand Opera, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. and Rossini's Opera comique, the BARBER OF SEVILLE.

Dress Circle, 5s. Stalls, 3s. Pit and Upper Circle, 2s. Gallery, 1s.

Box Book for securing seats open from 12 till 3, at Elvy and Co.'s Music Warerooms, 321, George-street.

Doors open at half-past 7.

Commence at 8 precisely.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—ONE NIGHT more, by desire, of the Great Drama, TWO LOVES AND A LIFE; With the following powerful cast, MISS A. LOCKHART; also Mr. HARRY JACKSON, Mr. JOSEPH RAYNER, Mr. C. W. BARRY, Mrs. CHARLES POOLE, And DOUBLE COMPANY. To conclude with a farce, ROUGH DIAMOND.

COMMODORE SIR WILLIAM S. WISEMAN, Bart., C.B., and the OFFICERS of the CURACOA, have signified their intention to honour with their presence THE ENTERTAINMENT of Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE CASE, at the SCHOOL OF ARTS, TO-MORROW EVENING, Friday, May 5th.

The plan of seats is now ready, and places may be secured at Messrs. Andersons', Pianoforte Warehouse, 360, George-street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—In consequence of the inconvenience occasioned by the crowd who collect nightly round the pay-box at Grace Egerton's Entertainment, it is respectfully announced that, in addition to the numbered Reserved Seats, tickets for the Unreserved Seats and Gallery may now be obtained at Messrs. Andersons' Music Warehouse, 360, George-street. The plan of numbered Reserved Seats is daily open for inspection at their Pianoforte Repository.

SCHOOL OF ARTS. The New Entertainment. ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. GRACE EGERTON (Mrs. George Case) and MR. GEORGE CASE will appear THIS EVENING, in their NEW ENTERTAINMENT, entitled, "LATEST INTELLIGENCE" from ABROAD AND AT HOME.

This Entertainment has been acknowledged by the British public as a CHEF D'ŒUVRE, and is one in which both these talented artists achieved their great success in London and the great provincial cities of England.

Doors open at half-past 7, to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

Admission: Reserved seats (numbered), 3s; Unreserved seats, 2s; Gallery, 1s.

The Plan may be seen, and places secured, at Messrs. ANDERSON'S Pianoforte, Harmonium, and Music Warehouse, George-street.

Children under three years of age not admitted.

During the continuance of GRACE EGERTON'S entertainment a CLOAK ROOM, with female attendant, is provided for the convenience of Ladies visiting the Reserved Seats. It is respectfully announced that the person in attendance is not allowed to ACCEPT ANY FEE OR GRATUITY.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The Annual EXHIBITION of the above Society will be held at the grounds, Parramatta, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 19th and 20th of May, instead of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 11th and 12th of May, as originally advertised.

JOHN LACKEY, S. W. PYE, } Honorary Secretaries.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.—RANDWICK RACES. EXCURSION TICKETS.

Excursion tickets will be issued on the 4th, 5th, and 6th May next, from all stations to Sydney, available for return until the Monday following.

JOHN RAE, Commissioner for Railways.

Department of Public Works—Railway Branch.

Sydney, 29th April.

TATTERSALL'S HOTEL.—WILLIAM JOHN O'BRIEN having taken the Hotel under the Grand Stand at Randwick, for a term of years, from the committee of the Australian Jockey Club, will cater for the sporting public in his usual style.

TATTERSALL'S HOTEL. RANDWICK RACES. LUNCHEON for the Jockey Club, in the Jockey Club Room, in the hotel under the Grand Stand.

WILLIAM JOHN O'BRIEN.

TATTERSALL'S HOTEL. RANDWICK RACES. LUNCHEON for the Public, in the Hotel under the Grand Stand.

WILLIAM JOHN O'BRIEN.

RANDWICK RACES.—Mr. J. AITON begs to remind his friends that he will be found at No. 1 BOOTH, he having taken the same for the above races. The best wines, ales, and brandy to be had. Splendid luncheon provided, at moderate charge.

Mr. W. FENTON is appointed agent for J. AITON, to collect the moneys for booths, horse, fruit, and cake stalls—barrows and baskets included.

RANDWICK RACES.—RACES.—Mr. E. CUNNINGHAM, of the "Red House," Pitt-street, most kindly solicits the patronage of his numerous friends to No. 8 Booth, where they will meet with the best of accommodation.

RANDWICK RACES.—RACES.—Don't forget to call at the COACH AND HORSES, top of the Hill. Refreshments and drinks at town prices; and a View of Vauxhall Pleasure-grounds.

RANDWICK RACES.—W. R. SHEAD, No. 10 Booth.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB. RANDWICK AUTUMN MEETING OF 1865.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 4th, 5th, and 6th May.

PATRON: His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c.

PRESIDENT: The Hon. E. Deas Thomson, C.B., &c.

VICE-PRESIDENT: Mr. Judge Cheeke.

Stewards.

The Hon. E. DEAS THOMSON, C.B.,
Mr. Judge CHEEKE,
GEORGE ROWLEY, Esq.,
The Hon. Sir W. M. MANNING,
ANDREW LODER, Esq.,
Hon. Sec., BUCHAN THOMSON, Esq.

JUDGE AND HANDICAPPER: John Lackey, Esq.

TREASURER AND STARTER: Chas. Martyn, Esq.

CLERK OF THE COURSE: W. G. Henfrey, Esq.

FIRST DAY, THURSDAY, MAY 4TH.

First Race.—To start at 1 p.m.—The AUTUMN METROPOLITAN MAIDEN STAKES of 10 sov. each, h. ft.; 150 sov. added for maidens at entrance; 1½ miles.

Second Race.—To start at 1.45 p.m.—The AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB TWO YRS. STAKES of 10 sov. each, h. ft.; 100 sov. added, colts 8st. 7lb., fillies and geldings, 8st. 4lb. ¾ mile.

Third Race.—To start at 3 p.m.—The OPTIONAL SELLING STAKES of 3 sov. each, with 50 sov. added; for all horses; 1½ mile. The winner if for sale to be sold by auction immediately after the race for £50.

Fourth Race.—To start at 4 p.m.—The RANDWICK GRAND HANDICAP sweepstakes of 20 sov. each, 8 ft., 4 only if declared by 31st March; entrance fee only if by 17th February; 200 sov. added; for all horses, 2 miles.

Fifth Race.—To start at 4.45 p.m.—The WAVERLEY STAKES, of 5 sov. each, with 60 sov. added, for all horses that have not won an advertised prize exceeding in value 56 sov. at the time of entrance; 1½ mile.

SECOND DAY, FRIDAY, MAY 5TH.

First Race.—To start at 1 p.m.—The ALL AGED STAKES of 3 sov. each, with 50 sov. added; 1 mile.

Second Race.—To start at 1.45 p.m.—The RANDWICK ST. LEGER STAKES of 20 sov. each, h. ft., 4 only if declared by 31st March; 100 sov. added. Colts, 8st. 10lb.; fillies, 8st. 5lb. 1¾ mile.

Third Race.—To start at 3 p.m.—The PUBLICANS' STAKES of 5 sov. each, 60 sov. added, for all horses that have not won a prize of the value of 60 sov. at time of entering; 2½ miles.

Fourth Race.—To start at 3.45 p.m.—The CITY HANDICAP of 6 sov. each h. ft., entrance fee only if declared by the 24th April; 100 sov. added; for all horses; 1½ mile.

Fifth Race.—To start at 4.30.—The SCURRY STAKES of 2 sov. each, 25 sov. added; for all ages; 1¼ mile. The winner to be sold by auction immediately after the race for £20; the surplus, if any, to go to the fund. Post entrance, 1¼ sov. To close at 4.15 p.m.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, MAY 6TH.

First Race.—To start at 12.45 p.m.—The CHAMPAGNE STAKES of 16 sov. each, h. ft. (4 only if declared by 31st March), 80 sov. added; colts, 8st. 10lb.; fillies, 8st. 8lb.; 7 furlongs.

Second Race.—To start at 1.30 p.m.—The SECOND YEAR OF THE FOURTH N. S. WALES BIENNIAL STAKES of 10 sov. each, h. ft. for both years, 100 sov. added; colts, 8st. 10lb.; fillies and geldings, 8st. 7lb.; 1½ mile.

Third Race.—To start at 2.45 p.m.—The QUEEN'S PLATE of 200 sov. for all horses; 3 miles.

Fourth Race.—To start at 3.30 p.m.—The PRINCE OF WALES STAKES of 3 sov. each, 60 sov. added; for all horses; 1½ mile; winner to be sold by auction for £100, with allowances if for less.

Fifth Race.—To start as soon as possible after 4.45 p.m.—The FORCED HANDICAP of 5 sov. each, 30 sov. added, for all winners, optional for winners of two yrs. races Scurry Stakes, and beaten horses—the entrances for which will close at 3.50 p.m.; non-acceptors must declare within ten minutes after declaration of weights. 1¼ mile. The winner to pay 5 guineas to the club.

For further particulars and full conditions of races see programme in BELL'S LIFE previous to closing of entries.

CHARGES at the gate for ADMISSION TO THE COURSE:

Each person on foot or in vehicle.. ..	1 0
" Horseman	2 6
" Horse drawing	0 6
Pair of wheels	0 6

Admission to Saddling Paddock and Grand Stand:—

By TICKETS, Gentlemen..	10s. 6d. each.
Ladies	5s. 0d. "
Children	2s. 6d. "

which may be obtained at the office of the Treasurer, 216, Pitt-street; of Mr. Moffit, stationer, Pitt-street; and at the office on the course.

Gentlemen's Tickets for three days 21s.

OWNERS OF RACEHORSES are reminded that the balance of stakes on the MAIDEN STAKES and TWO YRS. STAKES, also the forfeits for non-starters and stakes in full for starters in the R. G. HANDICAP, must be paid AT THE OFFICE of the Honorary Secretary previous to 10 a.m. on THURSDAY. For the St. Leger forfeits for non-starters and stakes in full for starters previous to 10 a.m. on FRIDAY. Also the forfeits for non-starters, and the stakes in full for starters in the Champagne Stakes previous to 10 a.m. on SATURDAY.

RACEHORSES will be admitted to the saddling paddock by the gate made especially for them at the south-west corner.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.—To OWNERS and BREEDERS of RACE HORSES.

Mr. BUCHAN THOMSON begs to draw attention to the closing of the following races, the nominations for which must be made to him not later than the first THURSDAY (May the 11th), after Randwick Meeting.

Renewal of the A. J. C. (Mares) PRODUCE STAKES.—Spring 1868. Mares (now in foal) and the horse by which covered (produce then three yrs.). Entrance, one sov., must accompany each nomination.

The A. J. C. (Mares) PRODUCE STAKES.—Spring, 1867—now foals (then three yrs.) the produce of mares entered in this race on the 28th July last.

The A. J. C. PRODUCE STAKES—Autumn of 1867—now foals (then two years) the produce of New Warrior, Coroebus, Yelverton, Potentate, Lord of the Hills, Cossack, Free Trader, The Don, Velocity, Jack Spring, and Purston. Entrance, 1 sov., must accompany each nomination.

Renewal of the A. J. C. TWO YRS. STAKES—Autumn 1866—now yearlings (then two yrs.).

Renewal of the (Australian) DERBY STAKES,*—Spring 1866—now yearlings (then three yrs.).

Renewal of the (Australian) ST. LEGER STAKES*—Autumn, 1867—now yearlings (then three yrs.).

DERBY ST. LEGER HANDICAP.—Spring 1866†—now two yrs., (then four yrs.). Nominated in either the Derby of 1865 or St. Leger of 1866. 3 sov. must accompany each nomination.

N.B.—Neither the stakes nor half forfeits in either of the above races have to be paid until the morning of the race.

* The forfeits in the renewal of the Derby and St. Leger are only 10 sov. each, if declared by the first Thursday after the Autumn Meeting of 1866.

† This race has inadvertently appeared in previous advertisements to take place in the Spring of 1867, it should have been 1866 as above and as now advertised.

RANDWICK RACES.—A first-class DINNER will be provided at BROWN'S Steyne Hotel, Booth No. 9, with the very best of ale, spirits, &c.

RANDWICK RACES.—For HIRE, at M CLARK'S Stables, 203, William-street, Break (to carry twelve passengers), 5 close and 3 open Carriages, on reasonable terms. Sober coachmen and steady horses.

RANDWICK RACES.—Horses and Dogcarts on Hire. T. LEONARD, Livery and Bait Stables, 215, Pitt-street, near King-street.

IF I do not hear from my Husband, W. MARSHALL, in twenty-one days from this date, I will get married, as I have not heard of him for twelve years. MARY MARSHALL.

CAUTION.—I hereby caution the public against purchasing or lending on mortgage to PETER HANRATTY, on certain properties situate at the Glebe, the said properties being conveyed to me in 1852. MARY HANRATTY, Glebe-street, Glebe.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF STOCK, DEPASTURING ON BUTLER'S RUN, MACQUARIE FIELDS.—The owners of the undermentioned stock are requested to pay their accounts for the same, on my behalf, to Mr. Dempster, the present proprietor of the run, within fourteen days from this notice, otherwise the stock will be sold to defray expenses.

1 chesnut mare, star on forehead, no brand
1 bay mare, near hind fetlock white, branded like RE or RF
1 gray draught horse, like JG near shoulder
1 white heifer, strawberry neck, no brand
1 spotted heifer, DL on thigh and shoulder
1 red brindled poley heifer, no brand
1 yellow and white heifer, T on each side of rump.

A SUPERIOR DRAWING-ROOM, with use of Piano, and two BEDROOMS vacant. 11, Jamison-street.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM vacant in a private family; sitting-room if required. 130, Wmloo.-st.

APARTMENTS Vacant. Mrs. WEBSTER'S Margaret and York streets, Wynyard-square West.

APARTMENTS, Sitting-room and Bedrooms. 4 and 6, Bligh-street.

APARTMENTS vacant, with board. 43, Hunter-street, corner of Castlereagh-street.

APARTMENTS.—Private family and comforts of home, 6, Elizabeth-ter., Upper William-st., Darlinghurst.

APARTMENTS, furnished; one sitting-room, two bedrooms, servant's apartment, and use of kitchen. 304, Castlereagh-street, opposite St. George's Church.

ASHFIELD.—To LET, furnished, a comfortable COTTAGE, of four rooms, with paddock, garden, stable, and plenty of water. For particulars inquire of Mrs. Watson, opposite Mr. Woodhouse's.

BOARD and Residence, Northumberland House, Jamison-street.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE. No. 20, Wynyard-square East.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for a gentleman in a private family. 207, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for single Men. 147, Campbell-street, Surry Hills.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, at 3, Devonshire-terrace, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Mrs. DOBSON, 221, Castlereagh-st., near Market-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD, with Furnished APARTMENTS, at 195, Elizabeth-street, near Park-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, private; terms, £1. 37, Stanley-street, opposite news agent.

BOARD and Residence in a private family, for three Gentlemen. 1, Argyle-place, opposite Flagstaff.

COTTAGE and 2 acres LAND to Let, or be SOLD by auction by HICHENS GEDYE.

COMFORTABLE BOARD and Residence, 127, Prince-street, Church-hill.

FURNISHED Apartments, also Board and Residence. 195, Castlereagh-street, opposite St. James' School.

FARMS ON ASH ISLAND, HUNTER RIVER, between Hexham and Newcastle, Hunter River.—To be LET, 30 FARMS, on Ash Island (with the option of purchasing), varying in extent from 20 to 80 acres each, many of which have frontages to Hunter River, and several are improved with buildings and fences. A good market exists at Newcastle and the mines in the neighbourhood for the produce grown upon the estate. The land is secure from floods, and will grow almost any kind of crop. Apply to Dodds and Co., East Maitland; Archibald Ashdown, Esq., Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney; Mr. W. H. White, Newcastle; or to A. W. Scott, Esq., Ash Island, Hexham.

HOTEL.—To LET, the Interest of Mr. Baldwin in the lease and furniture of the Tower Inn, near the Railway Station, under bill of sale. To be disposed of by Hichens Gedye, auctioneer, 448, George-street.

MARINE RESIDENCE, six rooms, kitchen, &c., out-buildings, garden, paddocks, &c., water laid on, to be LET for a term, or sold on easy terms. Jules Joubert, 229, George-street.

NORTH-TERRACE, MACQUARIE-STREET.—TO LET, No. 185, opposite the Inner Government Domain. Apply at the HERALD Office.

OFFICES to LET, suitable for Custom-house agent. Dibbs, Thorne, and Co., Custom-house-buildings.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE. 57, Liverpool-street East.

STORAGE, Wynyard-street, No. 5.—Goods stored, or the entire use of one or two flats may be had, on moderate terms.

SPACIOUS DRY STORE-ROOM to LET, in the best part of Sussex-street, suitable for a produce agent; rent very moderate. Apply to Mr. Lowther, Commercial Stores, Sussex-street, near King-street.

TO LET, HOUSE containing nine rooms, Bourke-street North. Apply at C. Kidman's, South Head Road.

TO LET, No. 9, George-street North, overlooking the harbour. T. B. Dearin, Pacific Wharf, Druitt-st.

TO LET, a four-roomed COTTAGE, in Phillip-street. J. Brown, 86, Hunter and Phillip streets.

TO LET, 286, Crown-street, 8-roomed house. Apply next door, No. 97, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, large STORE, with stable and shed, on Commercial Wharf. P. Talbot, 117, Phillip-street.

TO LET, a large Furnished BEDROOM and SITTING ROOM. 384, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, DRAWING-ROOM and Bedrooms, well-furnished; use of piano. E. B., HERALD Office.

TO LET, in Gloucester-street North, a four-roomed COTTAGE. Apply to P. Ferrelly, next door.

TO LET, THORPE COTTAGE, Arundel-terrace, Bishopthorpe, Glebe. J. T. Morgan, Arundel-terrace.

TO LET, 1, Hereford Cottage, Glebe Point; large yard and paddock. For order, 136, King-street.

TO LET, Tobacconist's SHOP, with Stock and Fixtures, consequence of leaving Sydney. 610½, George-st.

TO LET, a STORE or Shop, in Clarence-street North. Apply to Mr. Potter, adjoining.

TO LET, a COTTAGE and Garden, Stanmore. Apply E. Ewington, No. 60, York-street.

TO LET, SHOP, in George-st., occupied by Mr. King, tailor, opposite Police Office. Apply 8, Bligh-street.

TO LET, a COTTAGE, with six rooms, stable, and outhouses, &c. Apply 444, Kent-street.

TO LET, on the Glebe Road, seven-roomed COTTAGE; stable and every other convenience. Apply to C. Britcher, Glebe, or 161, Parramatta-street.

TO LET, those spacious PREMISES, 156, Pitt-street North, suitable for an auctioneer or merchant. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr. Joseph Cohen, on the premises.

TO LET, 51 acres of LAND, close to Petersham railway station; to be let for 10, 15, or 20 years. Apply to Mr. Josephson, 1, Enmore-terrace, King-street.

TO LET, ROSE BAY LODGE and GROUNDS, presently occupied by E. H. Lloyd, Esq. Apply to D. Cooper and Co., 464, George-street, Sydney.

TO LET, a first-class HOTEL, in Toowoomba, Queensland, with the right of purchase. Stock and furniture to be taken at valuation. Further particulars apply to M. L. J., Post Office, Toowoomba.

TO LET, at Camperdown, on Pyrmont Bridge Road, opposite the Residence of J. Lucas, Esq., a comfortable FAMILY DWELLING of eight rooms, with use of paddock if required. Apply to J. B. Jones, Camperdown.

TO BE LET, or Sold by Auction, a COTTAGE and two acres of fine garden, with duck ponds, fowleries, piggeries, stable, cow sheds, and run for horse and cow, situate at Newtown. Hichens Gedye, 448, George-street.

TO BAKERS, GROCERS, and others.—To LET, in Paddington, a HOUSE and Baker's SHOP, in a good business position; rent moderate. Apply William Meek, Newtown Toll-bar.

TO LET, PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Lower George-street. This is a spacious and most commodious establishment, where, under the management of a competent party, a large business can be done. Apply to R. Wynne, 30, New Pitt-street.

TO LET, in Nicholson-street, Balmain, overlooking Darling Harbour, a neat Verandah COTTAGE, containing five rooms and detached kitchen; water on the premises. Rent £40. Apply to Mr. Aiton, Unity Hall, Balmain.

TO LET, a first-class FAMILY RESIDENCE, 13 rooms, kitchen, pantry, hall, out-houses, coachhouse and stable, commanding a charming view over the harbour, situated William-street North, Kellet Estate. For further particulars, apply William Harmer, 15, Bay-street, Woolloomooloo Bay.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the PREMISES, No. 239, Pitt-street, lately occupied as a clothing establishment. The fixtures, gas fittings, &c., are in perfect order, and can be purchased at a small outlay. Apply to Mr. Gale, Petersham; or at the City Wardrobe, 229, Pitt-street.

TO LET, GARNERVILLE HOUSE, a commodious dwelling, healthfully situated at Upper Paddington, commanding beautiful views on either side. Omnibuses pass to and fro continually through the day. Apply to H. H. Newman, agent and accountant, Gould's chambers, corner of King and Pitt streets.

TO LET, the corner HOUSE and SHOP in Riley-street, near William-street. The house contains, besides shop, an entrance hall, 3 large bedrooms, neat parlour, kitchen, &c.; also a large yard, with side entrance, water laid on, and all taxes paid. Rent, 30s. per week. Further particulars obtained at Hill's Factory, Riley-street.

TO BE LET, in Castlereagh-street South, near the Haymarket—

SHOP, containing 5 rooms, baker's oven, and large yard
COTTAGE, containing 5 rooms, outhouses, and large yard.

Apply to Billyard and Curtis, solicitors, 32, Hunter-street.

WHITTELL'S HOUSES, Bathurst-street, 10s. to 30s. Water, grates, blinds, and every comfort.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 2nd May, 1865.

LAND SALES.—In pursuance of the provisions of "The Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861," I, the Minister for Lands, do hereby notify that the following lots of land will be offered for sale, by public auction, at the undermentioned places, at 11 o'clock, on the days specified, at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively. (Deposit 25 per cent.)

JOHN ROBERTSON.

WENTWORTH (at the Police Office), on FRIDAY, 9th JUNE.—SUBURBAN LOTS. County of Wentworth, parish of Wentworth, 14 lots (1 acre 3 roods to 3 acres 6 perches each), at Wentworth, on the left bank of the Darling River, near its junction with the Murray River, portions 48 to 54, and 59 to 65. Upset price, £3 and £4 per acre. TOWN LOTS.—County of Wentworth, parish of Wentworth, 35 lots (1 rood to 1 acre 36 perches each), town of Wentworth, allotment 10a of section 3, 2 to 4 of section 4, 3 to 8 and 12 to 14 of section 5, 12 and 13 of section 7, 12 and 13 of section 8, 19 and 20 of section 28, 1 to 10 of section 31, 3 of section 36, and 1 to 5 of section 41. Upset price, £8 per acre. See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 86.

GUNDAGAI (at the Police Office), on FRIDAY, 9th JUNE.—COUNTRY LOTS. County of Wynyard, parish of Willie Ploma: 1 lot (160 acres) on the right bank of Adelong Creek, on the road from Gundagai to Tumut and Adelong, adjoining the southern boundary of Franklin's 103 acres, portion 5; county of Harden, parish of Jugiong, 14 lots (34 to 127 acres each) on Cooney's Creek and on and near the road from Melbourne to Sydney, about 2 miles south-westerly from Jugiong, portions 69 to 82; county of Buccleuch, parish of Goobarralong, 1 lot (19 acres) on Spring Creek, about 10 chains above its junction with the Murrumbidgee river, adjacent to D. M'Lean's 50 acres, portion 11; parish of Bundarbo, 6 lots (82 to 123 acres each) on the left bank of the Murrumbidgee river, adjacent to Henry Osborne's 346 acres and B. M. Osborne's 667 acres, at Long Point, opposite the town of Jugiong, portions 11 to 16; county of Clarendon, parish of North Gundagai, 5 lots (30 acres to 39 acres 1 rood each) in the environs of North Gundagai, adjacent to Riley's, Lynch's, and Smart's portions, portions 13, 17, 18, 20, and 40. Upset price, £1 and £2 per acre. SUBURBAN LOTS.—County of Wynyard, parish of South Gundagai, 2 lots (20 acres and 18 acres 3 roods) at South Gundagai, sections 61 and 64, and sections 62 and 63. Upset price, £5 per acre. See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 86.

DUNGOG (at the Police Office), on TUESDAY, 6th JUNE.—TOWN LOTS. County of Durham, parish of Dungog, 38 lots (1 rood 16 perches to 2 roods 10 perches each) town of Dungog, allotments 1 and 2 of section 1, 4 and 5 of section 2, 9 of section 8, 11 of section 12, 1 to 4 and 10 to 16 of section 14, 3, 4, 15 to 17, 19 and 20 of section 27, 1 to 6, and 13 to 20 of section 34. Upset price, £8 per acre. See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 86.

CASSILIS (at the Police Office), on TUESDAY, 6th June.—COUNTRY LOTS. County of Bligh, parish unnamed, 2 lots (185 acres 2 roods and 238 acres 1 rood), adjacent to the right bank of Starkey's Creek, about 1 mile northerly from R. King's 824 acres, on Talbragar River, portions 4-6 and 4-7; 19 lots (42 acres 1 rood to 188 acres 2 roods each), near Mogadora, on and near the left bank of Turee Creek, near its junction with Oaky Creek, and lying at distances varying from 1 chain to 3 miles, in a northerly and north-easterly direction, from the northern boundary of J. Jones' (now Fitzgerald's) 2,560 acres, and adjacent to J. Deane's and A. T. Jones' portions on Turee Creek, portions 3-XXII to 3-XXXII, and 3-XXXIV to 3-XLI; 1 lot (42 acres), on the left bank of Cooba-Bulga Creek, about 1 mile northerly from Sparkes' 742 acres, portion 4-47; 1 lot (40 acres), on the right bank of Cooba-Bulga Creek, about 1 mile south-westerly from Sparkes' 742 acres, portion 4-51; 1 lot (44 acres), on the left bank of Cooba-Bulga Creek, adjoining the northern boundary of T. Arnold's 772 acres, portion 4-53; 4 lots (37 to 48 acres each), on Four Mile Creek, adjoining and lying within 2 miles, northerly, from the northern boundary of Robert Scott's 640 acres, portions 4-34, 4-36, 4-39, and 4-41; 1 lot (40 acres), on the right branch of Bella Leppa Creek, near its junction with the left branch, and ¾ mile westerly from Jones' 719 acres, portion 4-60; 4 lots (35 to 54 acres each), on the right bank of Four Mile Creek, about 1 mile north-westerly from Sparkes' 863 acres, on Cooba-Bulga Creek, portions 4-42, 4-43, 4-45, and 4-46; 4 lots (120 to 214 acres each), on and near the left bank of Starkey's Creek, adjoining and near the western boundaries of R. King's portions, on Norfolk Island Creek, portions 4-12 to 4-15; 1 lot (47 acres), near the road from Talbragar to Mudgee, on Wialdra Creek, about 2 miles below the confluence of Cooyal Creek, portion 4-1; 4 lots (40 to 50 acres each), on Junction Creek, from ¾ to 3 miles above its confluence with Turee Creek, adjacent to Jones' and Deane's portions, portions 3-XIV, 3-XV, 3-XVIII, and 3-XIX; 1 lot (50 acres), near Collier Creek, about ¾ of a mile south-easterly from Lawson's 1230 acres, on Coolaburragundy River, portion 3-11; 1 lot (13 acres 2 roods 30 perches), near Uarbry, adjoining the north boundary of J. Ashton's 21 acres 2 roods and 12 perches, and about ½ mile westerly from Fitzgerald's 790 acres, at the junction of Turee Creek with the Talbragar River, portion 4-84; 6 lots (40 acres and 40 acres 1 rood each), near Merutbera, on and near the road from Talbragar to Cassilis, adjacent to the northern boundary of W. Bowman's 718 acres, and to the eastern boundary of Bowman's 1102 acres, on the Talbragar River, portions 4-66 to 4-71; 1 lot (6 acres 1 rood), on the right bank of Talbragar River, and on the road from Talbragar to Cassilis, about ½ mile westerly from Fitzgerald's 790 acres, portion 4-90; 1 lot (40 acres), about 2 miles north-westerly from W. Elliott's 54 acres, on Curryourryal Creek, at the Green Hills, portion 4-70. Upset price, £1, £2, and £2 10s. per acre. See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 86.

TAMWORTH (at the Police Office), on WEDNESDAY, 7th JUNE.—COUNTRY LOTS. County of Pottinger, parish unnamed, 2 lots (306 and 320 acres), on Turrabelle Creek, about 1 mile northerly from the Reserve at Bando; 1 lot (319 acres), on the right bank of Turrabelle Creek, on the road from Mullally to Old Bando, about 2 miles southerly from Kerewally; 1 lot (160 acres), at Pine Ridge, about 3 miles easterly from lot C; 1 lot (160 acres), at Bald Hill, about 6 miles south-easterly from lot D; 1 lot (40 acres), on the right bank of Quirindi Creek, about 1 mile south-easterly from J. Hale's 325 acres, portion 5; 1 lot (46 acres), on the right bank of Jacob and Joseph Creek, about 1½ miles north-westerly from R. Higgins' 320 acres, portion 10; 1 lot (40 acres), on the left bank of Cockburn River, about 2 miles northerly from S. W. Cook's 790 acres, on Peel River, portion 49. Upset price £1 per acre. TOWN LOTS.—County of Inglis, parish of Tamworth, 5 lots (1 rood 34 perches and two roods each), town of Tamworth, allotments 1 to 5 of section 9; county of Darling, parish of Manilla, 35 lots (2 roods each), town of Manilla, allotments 6 to 10 of section 17, 1 to 10 of section 23, 1 to 10 of section 24, and 1 to 10 of section 27. Upset price, £8 per acre. See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 86.

DENILIQUIN (at the Police office), on FRIDAY, 9th JUNE.—COUNTRY LOTS. County of Townsend, parish of Barratta, 10 lots (30 acres to 34 acres 2 roods each), adjacent to the northern boundary of the Town of Barratta, portions 1 to 10. Upset price £1 per acre. SUBURBAN LOTS.—County of Townsend, parish of Barratta, 12 lots (2 acres 2 roods each), at Barratta, allotments Nos. 1 to 4 of section 35, 1 to 4 of section 36, and 1 to 4 of section 37. Upset price £3 per acre. TOWN LOTS.—County of Townsend, parish of Barratta, 26 lots (2 roods each), town of Barratta, about 30 miles from Deniliquin, on the road to Moulamein, allotments Nos. 1 to 10 of section 17, and 1 to 10 of section 21. Upset price £8 per acre. See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE No. 86.

PARISH ROADS.—From the Village of Camden to the Great Southern Railway at Riversford, with three branches, running through the lands supposed to be the property of Sir W. Macarthur and Mr. James Macarthur. Intended formation notified in GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of Thursday, 13th April, page 824. Plan, &c., to be seen at the office of the Surveyor-General, in Sydney, and Police Office, Camden.

Objections to be lodged within one month from 10th April.

From the road from Bathurst to Teapot Swamp to the road from Bathurst to Carcoar, passing through the lands supposed to be the property of Messrs. C. Icely, M'Phillamy, and J. M. Gilmour. Intended formation notified in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of 13th instant, page 825. Plan, &c., to be seen at the office of the Surveyor-General, in Sydney, and Police Office, Bathurst.

Objections to be lodged within one month from 10th April.

From Larbert to Boro, being part of the road from Goulburn to Braidwood, via Larbert, running through the lands supposed to be the property of William Ryrie, Mrs. Hyland, and J. Marsden. Intended formation notified in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of the 13th instant. Plan, &c., to be seen at the office of the Surveyor-General, in Sydney, and Police Office, at Braidwood.

Objections to be lodged within one month from the 12th instant.

From Peat's Ferry to the Gosford Road, being in lieu of that portion of the road from Peat's Ferry to the Wollombi, confirmed by notice in GAZETTE of 5th March, 1850, folio 336; running through the lands supposed to be the property of George Peate. Intended formation notified in GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of 13th April, 1865. Copies of the plan, &c., to be seen at the office of the Surveyor-General, in Sydney, and at the Police Office, Gosford.

Objections to be lodged within one month from 10th instant.

From the Mulgoa Forest Road, via Brownlow Hill and Lefevre's Corner, to the Main Southern Road at Sheather's Lane, running through the lands supposed to be the property of — Salting, Sir W. Macarthur, and James Macarthur. Notified in GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of the 13th April, 1865. Plan, &c., to be seen on application at the office of the Surveyor-General, in Sydney, and at the Police Office, Camden.

Objections to be lodged within one month from the 12th instant.

From Gosford to the Peat's Ferry and Wollombi Road, notified in GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of 13th instant, folio 826; in lieu of a portion of the road from Brisbane Water to the Dural and Sydney Road, notified on the 19th October, 1849—GAZETTE, folio 1522; running through the lands supposed to be the property of Messrs. F. A. Hely and Peter Fagan. Copies of plan, &c., to be seen on application at the office of the Surveyor-General, in Sydney, and Police Office, Gosford.

Objections to be lodged within one month from 12th instant.

LAW.

GOULBURN CIRCUIT COURT.

CIVIL SIDE.

MONDAY, MAY 1.

(From the Goulburn Herald.)

BEFORE Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, C.J., and juries of four.

COMMERCIAL BANK v. GIBBONS.

This was an action brought by the Commercial Banking Company, of Sydney, against T. B. Gibbons, a storekeeper at Burrowa, to recover the sum of £250, the amount of a promissory note drawn by the defendant in favour of W. Broughton, and by him endorsed to plaintiffs.

The defendant pleaded that the promissory note in question had been made solely for the accommodation of the payee, and without any consideration; and secondly, that plaintiffs had given the said endorser time beyond the date on which the said note had become due, and that had they not done so they might have obtained payment.

Mr. Isaacs appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Butler for defendant.

The defence virtually was that the plaintiffs had left the matter open for a great length of time without in any way communicating with the defendant, and that they had in the meantime had opportunities of obtaining payment from Mr. Broughton, for whose accommodation the note had been drawn, and thus they had forfeited their remedy as against the defendant.

The case lasted all day, and at noon on Tuesday the jury returned a verdict for the defendant on the first plea, and for the plaintiffs on the second, which was virtually a verdict for the defendant.

The other cases, two in number, have to stand over till next Court.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE Mr. District Judge DOWLING.

DEAN v. SMITH AND ANOTHER.

This was an action by Mr. W. Dean, auctioneer, &c., against Messrs. Thomas Smith and George Octavius Etheredge, trading under the style or firm of Smith and Etheredge, and carrying on the business of importers, commission agents, &c., to recover the sum of £177 14s. 3d. for money advanced by the plaintiff to the defendants, for money had and received by defendants for plaintiff, and for money overpaid by the plaintiff to defendants, included in error in cheque for £482 19s. 10d., as per account rendered. The amount originally claimed was £278 1s. 6d. out of which plaintiff had received by cash from defendants £100 7s. 3d., leaving a balance of £177 14s. 3d. The defendants pleaded not indebted; that they had satisfied plaintiff's claim by payment; and they pleaded a set-off equal in value to plaintiff's claim for rebate or commission as agreed upon, and for overcharge on commission and bills of sale and cheques, contrary to agreement.

Mr. Salomons, instructed by Mr. Slade, conducted the case for the plaintiff; Mr. Darley, instructed by Mr. Pigott, appeared for defendants.

It appeared from the evidence that the parties to this action had had a number of business transactions with each other, extending over a portion of 1863, the whole of 1864, and the early part of the present year. Some of these transactions occurred during the time that a Mr. Stewart was in partnership with the plaintiff, and the remainder since that partnership was dissolved. The plaintiff advanced upon bills of lading of different shipments of goods, and sold the goods by auction when they came to hand, charging six and a-half per cent. as commission for the sale of them, and one and a-half per cent. to cover the interest on the advance, and discount on the bills of the parties purchasing. According to plaintiff's statement, there was a distinct and separate agreement for every lot of goods which he sold—two or three shipments occasionally coming together; but according to one of the defendants (Mr. Etheredge) there was an understanding at the outset to embrace all goods sent to plaintiff for sale, and that part of that agreement was that plaintiff was to allow him one per cent. rebate, or commission, upon the sale of the whole of the goods. Plaintiff's book-keeper, however, stated positively that he heard this defendant apply to plaintiff for a reduction of the interest charged by him, and that plaintiff refused to have anything to do with any of his goods at a lower commission than that stated above, telling the defendant at the same time that if he did not like those terms he might take his business away. Within a short period of the time when the partnership previously existing between plaintiff and Mr. Stewart was dissolved, plaintiff, upon defendant's application, gave him a cheque for the amount then due to him, namely, £482 19s. 10d—this cheque being given on his (plaintiff's) own account, and with the understanding that defendant should inform Mr. Stewart of the circumstance. Subsequently Mr. Stewart, on behalf of the firm, rendered another account, in which the items included in the account settled by plaintiff were again inserted, and it was not till some months after that the error was discovered. Plaintiff now sued for the balance of the amount overpaid.

The case occupied the whole of the day, and when the time for the adjournment of the Court arrived, counsel on both sides agreed to forego their privilege of addressing the Court, in order to prevent the trial of the case breaking into another day.

Judgment reserved until this morning.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the REGISTRAR.

In the estate of Charles W. Bell, a third meeting. Six debts were proved. Insolvent was allowed his household furniture and wearing apparel.

In the estate of Elizabeth Capper, a second meeting. One debt was proved.

In the estate of Frederick S. Lavers, a second meeting. One debt was proved.

In the estate of Henry Dixon, a single meeting. Two debts were proved. Insolvent did not attend.

In the estate of Daniel Harding, a single meeting. Two debts were proved. The official assignee was directed to realise everything in the estate.

In the estate of Edward Farr, a single meeting. Three debts were proved. Insolvent was allowed his furniture and wearing apparel.

SURRENDERS.

Hugh M'Callum, of Tumberumba, miner. Liabilities, £117. Assets, £41. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

William Packenham, of Vanderville, Oakes, Camden, innkeeper. Liabilities, £482 16s. 2d., of which £379 10s. is secured. Assets, £376—£26 10s. being available for unsecured creditors. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

RULE NISI.

John P. Lennartz, of Sydney, v. Joseph Faris, of South Head Road, Sydney, publican. Rule returnable 11th May. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Thursday, May 4.—John Miller, Henry Francis, first, 10. William Clout, adjourned single.

Friday, 5.—Thomas W. Chowne, second. Thomas Carter, Joshua Shipway, first. John Dodson, John Juan Sing (deceased), Patrick J. Hinchey, single. *At Braidwood:* David Wilson, single.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE their Worships the Police Magistrate, Mr. Bossley, and Mr. Chapman.

Ten prisoners were brought before the Court. Of these five were discharged and two were remanded.

Thomas Fay, charged with having unlawfully cut down four saplings, of the value of 2s., growing upon the land of Robert Johnston, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., with 2s. for damages, or to be imprisoned fourteen days.

Rosannah Williams was sent to Darlinghurst for two months, and James Kerrigan for three months, as idle and disorderly persons.

On the summons paper were twenty cases, of which two were dismissed, other two were postponed, and one was struck out. Four persons were fined 10s. each, and three 20s. each, for breaches of the municipal by-laws regulating carriages and the drivers of carriages plying for hire. Three persons were fined 5s. each, and one 10s., on the prosecution of James Deane, the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the county of Cumberland, for having unlawfully occupied land by either digging for loam or quarrying for stone thereon. In two cases of trifling assault, one defendant was fined 20s., and the other 5s. In Donahue v. Donahue, for maintenance, an order was made for the payment of 20s. weekly.

WATER POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate and Mr. E. Raper.

John Doran, for riotous conduct on the South Head Road, was sent to gaol for three days, and for assaulting the apprehending constable was fined 20s., or to be further imprisoned for seven days. Alexander Smith, for riotous conduct in Palmer-street, fined 10s., with the alternative of forty-eight hours in gaol.

Maria M'Mahon, residing in John-street, was charged with violently assaulting Jane Wilson. It appeared that some ill-feeling had arisen between these parties in consequence of previous proceedings brought before the Court, and that M'Mahon used some abusive language to prosecutrix, whereupon she with her crutch (being lame) pushed the door to. Prisoner forced it open, and seizing her by the hair of the head struck her with her fist, dragged her down some steps, and again struck and kicked her. To be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for fourteen days.

George Benson, an unlicensed waterman, convicted of plying for hire, was fined 20s. with costs.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—Gorman v. Jones, particulars and conditions of sale, general advertisement of sale, and state of facts; Wilson and others v. Barker and others, taxation; The Queensland Sheep Investment Company v. Hickey, to settle commission.

DISTRICT COURT.

CAUSE LIST.

1793	Woodford v. Rudland	1833	Quinn v. Birch
1795	Brees v. Pavelle	1835	Quinn v. Degner
1799	Wilson v. Leader	1838	Quinn v. Harkness
1808	Minnitt v. Coulter	1839	Brady v. Godfrey
1809	Mitchell and Co. v. Anderson and another	1845	Payne v. Thompson
		1846	Payne v. Williams
1814	Symons and another v. Redman	1847	Grosvenor v. Radcliffe
		1848	Roberts v. Bird
1819	Mitchell and Co. v. Dunn	1856	Wilson v. Davis
1821	Mitchell and Co. v. Dawson	1858	M'Keown v. Waldron
		1860	Stoneham v. Bettley
1830	Mitchell and Co. v. Fitzpatrick		

NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3.

THE PRESIDENT took the chair at twenty-seven minutes past four o'clock.

PAPERS.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL laid on the table additional and amended Regulations under the Crown Lands Act of 1861.

The documents were ordered to be printed.

PETITION.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL presented a petition, signed by 176 residents of Sydney, in favour of the bill to legalise the formation of Corporative Societies.

The petition was received.

DEBT OF THE QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT.

Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL asked the Solicitor-General, "If any further steps have been taken by the Government with respect to the debt due from the Queensland Government to this Government?"

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL stated in reply, that steps had been taken to carry out the arbitration, provided for by the Act 26 Victoria, No. 8. The Government of Queensland appointed as the commissioner for that colony, the Hon. T. De L. Moffat, who had since died; and the Hon. E. Deas Thomson after accepting that office on the part of New South Wales, subsequently resigned. The matter had subsequently been in abeyance, but the attention of the Government would be directed to the matter without delay, in order to renew the negotiation for its settlement.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON said that as the answer just given might convey a wrong impression with regard to his resignation, he might be permitted to make a personal explanation. He did not resign the office of commissioner, but he stated that it would be impossible for him to act, unless it was understood on the part of both Governments that the award of the arbitrators or umpires should be final. His attention had been drawn to a speech delivered in the House of Assembly, in Brisbane, by Mr. Herbert, in which he stated that the award of the commissioners would not be considered binding on the Parliament of Queensland; and until that question was settled, he (Mr. Deas Thomson) stated his unwillingness to act as a commissioner.

LIGHTHOUSES.

Mr. TOWNS asked the Solicitor-General, "What steps have been taken by the Government to carry out the recommendations contained in the report from the select committee on lighthouses, adopted by this House on the 3rd December, 1863."

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL stated, in reply, that on the 21st of October, 1864, the Government of this colony transmitted a copy of the report in question to the Government of Queensland, and a reply was received on the 20th of December following, to the effect that that Government was not at present prepared to take action in the matter, but that the subject would be taken into consideration, and the views of the Government thereon would be communicated as early as practicable. He (the Solicitor-General) had further to state that, in accordance with the recommendation contained in the 9th clause of the report, and at the suggestion of the hon. gentleman who put the question, the Government had placed on the Supplementary Estimates for 1864, now before the Legislative Assembly, a sum of money for the erection of four beacons to carry leading lights for the better navigation of the port of Newcastle, and that on the Estimates for 1865, provision was made for the maintenance of lights to be placed on those beacons.

MESSAGES FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

The PRESIDENT reported Messages from the Legislative Assembly.

IMPOUNDING ACT.

The Act passed by the Assembly for the amendment of the Impounding Act was read a first time. The second reading was fixed for this day week.

Ordered.

COAL FIELDS.

The Act passed by the Legislative Assembly for the better recovery of coal miners' wages, &c.—was read a first time.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said that in the absence of any hon. member, who might have charge of the bill, he would move (*pro forma*) the second reading be made an order of the day for Wednesday next.

Ordered.

CRIMINAL LAW CONSOLIDATION BILL.

The Order of the Day having been called for the consideration in committee of this bill,

Mr. A. CAMPBELL moved as an amendment that the bill be referred to a select committee.

Mr. PLUNKETT seconded the motion. He did not apprehend that any great delay would be caused by the reference, but it must be remembered that it was two years since the bill in its present shape passed a select committee, and now they might have reference to the decisions under the Consolidation Acts of England which might be a great guide to them.

The motion for reference to a select committee was agreed to without remark.

INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT SOCIETIES.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill to establish Industrial and Provident Societies.

The whole of the clauses were agreed to with mere verbal amendments, except the 16th, "As to winding-up of societies."

This was postponed.

Progress was reported, and leave obtained to sit again on Wednesday next.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON moved, "That the Council having taken into consideration the report of the Select Committee appointed on the 22nd of March last, to consider and determine the question of vacancy submitted by his Excellency the Governor (as well as the evidence thereto appended), concurs in the conclusion arrived at by the Committee, namely, that the meeting of Parliament from the 18th of October to the 9th of November, 1864, was not a session thereof within the true intent and meaning of the fifth section of the Constitution Act; that consequently the Hon. Alexander M'Arthur, the Hon. William Russell, and the Hon. Francis Lewis Shaw Merewether have not failed to give their attendance in the Legislative Council for two successive sessions, and that their seats have not therefore become vacant. 2. That an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, conveying to him a copy of the foregoing resolution." He desired briefly to refer to the preliminary proceedings which had taken place in this case. The matter was first noticed by the Hon. President, that three hon. members had been absent from the House during two sessions, and thereupon a select committee was appointed to enquire into the fact; they reported accordingly, and thereupon the question was submitted to the Governor, in order that he might exercise the power that devolved upon him under the sixth section of the Constitution Act. His Excellency thereupon submitted the question for the decision of the Legislative Council, as authorised under the section he had referred to. He was happy to say that this question was entirely devoid of any party or personal character, and that in whatever way it was now decided, it could not affect the particular members adverted to. There was evidence before the select committee that those hon. gentlemen could not possibly return before the conclusion of this session; and whatever opinion might be entertained as to whether or not the last session was a session, there could be no doubt that Acts had been passed and other proceedings taken that would constitute this session a session within the meaning of that Act. He regarded this question, however, as extremely important as a precedent; and also because it was the first time that this House had been called upon to engage in any judicial proceeding. It, therefore, behoved the House to be extremely particular as to the way in which they decided this question. Under the 5th section of the Constitution Act, there were a variety of causes set forth by which members might vacate their seats; and it was provided that if they failed to give their attendance for two successive sessions, their seats in the Legislative Council should become vacant. Now, it would appear a very simple and easy matter to determine such facts as these. The select committee ascertained beyond a doubt that these members were not present in their seats during the two last sessions or sittings of the Council. But the question arose—was the last sitting a session within the meaning of the Constitution Act? He confessed that until the authorities on this point were quoted he should have thought that there was no difficulty in determining the question. But when he saw such an array of authorities, which stated that unless some Act be passed, or some judgment given, a session was not constituted, then he thought that we must pause before we decided that the sitting referred to was a session within the meaning of the Act. These authorities were of the very highest standing, including Blackstone, Coke, Hatsell, and Dwarris; and they were all clear and distinct upon the point. It was necessary that he should refer to these authorities, in order that the Council might be aware how the matter actually stood. The first authority to which he would refer was Hatsell, who stated—

> That in case there is no Parliament in being, at the time of the demise of the Crown, "that has met and sat," then the last preceding Parliament shall immediately convene, and sit at Westminster, as if the said Parliament had never been dissolved. The same provision is made, and with the same expression, "that has met and sat," by the Regency Bills of the 24th of George 2nd ch. 24, sect. 18, and of the 5th of George 3rd ch. 27, sect. 20.—The construction of this expression, "that has met and sat," has been always understood to be "a Parliament of which 'a session' has been held;" and to constitute "a session" it has been held, that an Act of Parliament must have passed both Houses, and must have received the Royal assent. James the First, in his commission for dissolving the Parliament, in 1614, says, "Sed, pro eo quod nullus regalis assensus, aut responsio, per nos prævitia fuit, nullum Parliamentum, nec aliqua sessio Parliamenti, habuit aut tenuit existentiam." And in compliance with this construction of the law, (and to obviate those difficulties, and that confusion, which must arise on the meeting of a "dissolved" Parliament, even though another Parliament should be actually elected and returned, provided this Parliament "had not met and sat," *i.e.*, had not passed a bill which had received the Royal assent,) it was thought prudent, in the years 1754 and 1768, for the Parliament to meet "immediately" on its election, and to pass a bill in order to constitute a "session." And indeed the confusion would be such, and the construction put upon these words, in the midst of that confusion, by those persons who should happen to be interested in the assembling of the "old" or "new" Parliament, would be so different, that in considering this question it must appear extraordinary that no Act of Parliament has passed to obviate all these difficulties; and to make it clear what ought to be done, if the event of the demise of the Crown should happen, either during the election of a new Parliament; or after the election, but before their meeting; or after their meeting, but before a bill should be passed, so as to constitute it a legal session.

That was the opinion, he need not say, of one of the highest authorities that could be quoted with respect to Parliamentary usage. There was another authority which would be acknowledged to be one of the first in the world upon that question; he referred to Blackstone, who, in his "Commentaries," said, "The session is never understood to be at an end until a prorogation; though, unless some Act be passed, or some judgment given in Parliament, it is in truth no session at all." Again, Coke stated in his "Institutes," "When a Parliament is called, and doth sit, and is dissolved without any Act of Parliament passed, or judgment given, it is no session of Parliament, but a convention." Dwarris, also a very high authority, stated in his work "On the construction of Statutes":—

> By a Parliament that "had met and sat," Mr. Hatsell says, was always understood a Parliament of which a session had been held, *i.e.*, where a bill had passed both Houses and received the Royal assent. For, when the Parliament meets and passes a bill, those combined acts make [a session. "If no statute be passed, and no judgment given, it is then styled a convention and not a session;" so declared by King James I. in his * commission for dissolving the Parliament, in 1661. Accordingly when Queen Anne was thought to be dying, and again in 1754 and in 1768, it was deemed prudent for the Parliament to meet immediately on its election to pass a bill. [* "Pro eo quod nullus regalis assensus per nos prævitia fuit, nullum Parliamentum, nec aliqua sessio." On this declaration of the King, Lord Bacon consulted Mr. Selden whether the judgment given against him (Lord Bacon) in this convention could be valid. The sound advice given must have been not to stir so foul a business.]

He would quote one other authority; it was that of Tomline, who, in his Law Dictionary, under the heading "Parliament," said:—

> A prorogation of Parliament is always by the King: and in this case the sessions must begin *de novo*. An adjournment is by each House, and the sessions continue notwithstanding such adjournment. 1 Mod. 242. By a prorogation of Parliament there is a session: and every several session of Parliament is in law a several Parliament; though if it be only an adjournment, there is no session; and when a Parliament is called, and doth sit, but is dissolved without any Act passed or judgment given, it is no session of Parliament, but a convention. 4 Inst. 27. If a Parliament is assembled, and orders made, and writs of error brought in the House of Peers, and several bills agreed on but none signed, this is but a convention, and no Parliament or session of Parliament; but every session in which the King signs a bill is a Parliament, and so every Parliament is a session. 1 Rol. Rep. 29; Hut. 61.

He thought that after considering these very clear and distinct authorities, those hon. members who might have been inclined to suppose that there was no difficulty at all about the matter, would see that it was surrounded with many difficulties. We must also consider that in the construction of the Constitution Act we ought to construe it liberally in favour of the members concerned. We ought not to proceed to construe the Act strictly as we should in a criminal case, which would have the effect of depriving these hon. members of the right to a seat in this House. He might refer to a case that occurred under a similar clause in the Constitution Act of Queensland, where two members were absent during two sessions. A session was suddenly convened in a matter of emergency; and these members not having had notice, could not attend. It was argued by the Judge sitting there, that the Acts passed in the absence of those members were invalid; and the case was referred to the Crown Law Officers of England; and it would be seen that the construction they gave to the Act was based upon a very liberal reading of the words contained in this statute in favour of the members who were likely to be affected by the decision. He would quote from the decision of the Law Officers of England, upon that matter being submitted to them:—

> "In our opinion the seats of the two members Messrs. Sandeman and Fleming did not become absolutely vacant in consequence of their non-attendance at the extraordinary session of the Queensland Parliament, held in the month of January, 1862. For although it appears to us that the short session held at that period was a 'whole session of the Legislature,' within 26 section of the Colonial Act, ratified and confirmed by the Imperial Statute, 18 and 19 Victoria, c. 54, yet we think that the mere absence of the members referred to, during the entire session, without personal laches or default, did not amount, upon a reasonable construction of the enactment, to a failure to give attendance in the House. No such personal default is alleged, or seems to be probable."

He had quoted this, not as a case immediately in point, but to show what a liberal construction the highest legal authorities in England put upon cases of this kind. Now, a reference to the privileges of the select committee would show that no Act was passed or judgment given during the last session. There was nothing done requiring the joint action of the various members of the Legislature; and, therefore, these members were not absent from their places in the House when anything actually was done or perfected during that sitting of the Council. No doubt we ought to look at what was the intention of the framers of the Act in using the particular terms that were to be found in the Constitution Act; and it unquestionably was, to prevent inconvenience in conducting the Legislative business of the colony; but it could not be said that the absence of these gentlemen, during a session when nothing was done, constituted a "failure to attend" in the meaning of that section. We ought, therefore, to construe the Act liberally in favour of the members whose seats were liable to become vacant, if it be decided against them. That was another reason that appeared to him to render it necessary that this question should be decided upon strict legal grounds; it was, that the decision of the Legislative Council was not final or conclusive; it would be subject to an appeal to the Privy Council; and could there be a single doubt but that in such a case the legal members of the Privy Council would be guided by the precedents that he had quoted? It must be remembered that the Constitution Act was part of an Act of Parliament, and he had no doubt that, in the construction put upon it by the legal members of the Privy Council, the word session would be construed as it was employed in the Act of the Imperial Parliament, having reference to the Act itself and not to the colonial Legislature. This appeared to him to be an important point, and one that ought certainly to be borne in mind when hon. members came to a decision on the point at issue,—that they should be guided not by any fanciful construction of the word session, but that they should see what was the legal construction to be put upon the word, according to the manner in which it would be ultimately decided by the Privy Council of England. He did not for a moment imply that in this particular case any such appeal would be made; as the members could not possibly be here this session, and their seats would become vacant in another way, so that there would be no appeal to the Privy Council. But it was patent, nevertheless, that we ought to bear in mind that we were establishing a precedent which might be of the greatest possible importance, and he was most anxious that the discussions of this House should be strictly according to law, more especially as this was the first time that the Legislative Council had been called upon to act in a judicial character. With these remarks, he would leave the matter in the hands of the House.

Sir W. MANNING seconded the motion.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said that, as he differed from the conclusions arrived at by the hon. gentleman who had just spoken, he would briefly place the House in possession of his views on the question. Hon. members would see that the matter was one of extreme importance as affecting the constitution of the Council; it was also important as a matter of privilege, and on account of it having been sent down to us by his Excellency in a formal manner. He thought he should be able to convince hon. members that the report of the select committee was a wrong one. This was not a question to be dismissed with cursory allusions to such authorities as had just been cited, but it was a question of much larger bearings. As to the Queensland case alluded to by the hon. gentleman, that had nothing whatever to do with the construction of the word "session"; as in that case an Act of Parliament was passed, and there was no failure to attend on the part of the members referred to. The question now was, whether the word "session," as it occurred in the Constitution Act, whether there was no session when no Act was passed. He would first of all try to dispose of the array of authorities that had just been quoted. But Dwarris wrote upon the authority of Coke, and when lawyers looked at authorities they always looked to the authors quoted from. Hatsell also founded his authority upon the celebrated passage in Coke. Tomline and Blackstone also quoted the same authority, so that the whole of this difficulty had arisen from that one passage in Coke. Now, let us examine that authority. Every one was familiar with the name of Coke as an authority upon law; and while lawyers were aware that "Coke upon Lyttelton" was a great authority, they were also aware that Coke's "Fourth Institute" was a work of very little authority. The late Lord Campbell spoke of these "Institutes" as being "of very inferior merit." They consisted merely of a collection of Coke's sayings respecting particular matters in dispute between King James and the Parliament at that time; and they afterwards ceased to be of any value. Therefore, as regarded the authority of Coke as a great lawyer it had no application whatever to these books. But in the very next passage in Coke to that quoted by the hon. gentleman, and directly in its teeth, was the following passage:—

> "In the 18th year of Richard II., a Parliament was holden before the Duke of York (the King being on his passage to Ireland), the petitions of the Commons were answered: and a judgment was given in the King's Bench for the Prior of Newport Pannels against the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield was reversed, but no Act of Parliament passed, and therefore this Parliament is omitted in the print; but *if is no question, it was a sitting of Parliament*, for otherwise the judgment should not be of force; and many times judgments given in Parliament have been executed, the Parliament continuing before any bill passed."

That quotation would show that even as far back as about the year 1620, when it was written, that authority by itself was of no great value. The principle had never been laid down—that the word "session," wherever it occurred, necessarily meant a sitting of Parliament at which an Act was passed. The mere putting down of a particular passage, such as had been quoted, would not be considered in England sufficient to decide the question. In the year 1693 there had been an attempt to pass a bill to interpret the word session, but such bill had never been passed; and had such a bill passed, it could not have been held to contemplate colonial Legislatures, which not only had then no existence, but which were not in the contemplation of the most far-seeing. Nor would it have entered into the mind of Blackstone, in 1760, that the law he laid down would be applied to colonial Legislatures. It could never have entered into his mind that the law he cited should be applied to bodies of this kind. Parliament no doubt so far as the colony was concerned, but not "*the Parliament*" to which these *dicta* referred. Therefore, the authorities which had been quoted, referring only to the "High Court of Parliament," had no bearing whatever on this question. In the legal and constitutional application of terms, those authorities were not to be applied to the Parliaments of this country. Mention had been made of an appeal to the Privy Council, and here he thought that the authority of the Privy Council, not very long ago, was decidedly in favour of the view he took of the matter. He referred to the case of Fenton v. Hampton, in Tasmania; an arrest was made under the authority of the Speaker, and the matter was brought before the Privy Council and it was determined that the *lex et consuetudo Parliamenti* did not belong to the Assembly of Tasmania, so with other bodies similarly constituted. He would quote Baron Pollock on this occasion [judgment read.] This, he thought, should not only be a leading, but

was a conclusive [authority for outbearing any that could be brought against it. The old law which had been relied upon referred to the Imperial Parliament only. He was aware that the objection had been or would be neatly put, that the Act under which this proceeding was taken was an Imperial Act, or included in an Act, but he thought that the decision in Fenton v. Hampton was still conclusive. He was perfectly aware that there was in that case no reference to the "session," but he did think that the decision in that case, and the colonial Acts in which "session" was mentioned, should be read together. [As to what "constitutes a session," the honorable and learned member quoted Hatsell, vol. 2, p. 299; Blackstone, vol. 1, p. 186; Tomline's Law Dictionary; Head Parliaments, viii.; Coke's Institutes, vol. 6, p. 27; Dwarris, pp. 53, 71, with a view of after reference.] He would now refer to Dwarris' first rule, which was in effect that the legal interpretation of the word (session) was that which was general and popular—popular—general. Then refer to Webster's Dictionary of 1848: "Session," the actual sitting of a court, council, legislature, &c.; "the *time, space, or term* during which a court, council, legislature, and such like, meet daily for business;" or the *space of time* between the first meeting and the prorogation or adjournment—"Thus a *Session* of Parliament is opened when a Speech from the Throne is delivered, and is closed by prorogation,"—as was said by the former authorities here referred to. And it was clear that in all the proceedings the period which it was now laid down was not a session, had been treated as a session. The records of the House had been completed. On the next meeting fresh sessional orders had been first submitted, then moved, then passed,—and whatever might be the motion now, he was quite clear, that the Judges if called upon would be bound to declare that the session now called no session was one. How could it be otherwise? Look to the records of the House—the opening of the session—the Governor's speech—but to the records of the House, he found that in No. 1 of their proceedings the word "session" occurred thirteen times. In No. 2 of their proceedings, seven times, yet hon. members spoke of it as no session. They were told it should be called a convention. But this House must interpret its own proceedings according to its own usages. It must take its own votes and proceedings—its own records. This House must act consistently; and the session from 18th October to the 19th November, 1864 was undoubtedly a session. There were notices of motion—there were addresses to the Governor—there were Acts given notice of and introduced. Mr. Docker gave notices of motion—Mr. Deas Thomson gave notices—Sir W. Manning gave notices—he (the Solicitor-General) gave notices. All the acts of individual members that could constitute a session under the oldest law were done. More than this referring to colonial statutes certain acts required to be done; returns furnished within thirty days of the meeting of Parliament were furnished, and the Parliament looked for and had similar returns at its next opening of session, and to within thirty days of the commencement of each session since. Now, with reference to the term session, he would refer the House to an authority—one eminent as a Judge—in America, but looked up to as an authority. In p. 404, on Cushing on Law and Practice of Legislative Assemblies, there was the following: "As to the proceedings, it was formerly held in England, that, in order to constitute a session of parliament, it was necessary either that some judgment should be given by the House of Lords as a court of law, or that a bill should be passed by both Houses and receive the Royal assent; and that otherwise the meeting would be only a convention, and not a session. Such proceedings, however, do not now seem to be requisite; but if parliament assembles and sits, and may proceed with business, though it does not in fact transact any, the proceedings will suffice for a session. The termination of the meeting gives rise to some question. The only termination of the sitting of parliament, which will constitute a session, is undoubtedly a prorogation, or a dissolution either by Royal authority or by lapse of time; no mere adjournment even in obedience to the king's command, being sufficient for the purpose." He admitted that this was an American authority, but the principle was the same as that in Fenton v. Hampton. By whatever style we might call ourselves, there was nothing to justify our assumption of the privileges of Parliament. He maintained that the session—now termed no session—was a session in the true meaning of the word—that all business brought before the Legislature was transacted in due course—that after separation they met again, passed new rules and orders for another session. Should an appeal be made in this case he had no doubt whatever that the judgment of the Privy Council would be to the same effect as it was in Fenton v. Hampton—that the Legislative bodies of the colonies did not carry with them the privileges of the Imperial Parliament; and with all due respect to the Colonial Legislatures, and without in any way derogating from their high powers, he must submit that in view of the ancient Lex Parliamenti they were only performing the functions of municipal or corporate bodies. This might not be deemed complimentary, but it was the only way to meet the case truthfully and manfully, as he hoped he ever should do any such question. He moved, by way of amendment, that the seats of the gentlemen referred to have in law become vacant, and shall now be declared to have become so vacant.

Mr. GORDON seconded the amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON said he rose to a point of order, which had not occurred to him before. The Council was now engaged in a judicial proceeding in which there were three several and distinct persons concerned. If the Council would proceed with this matter at all, he thought that they must deal with one case at a time. There might be a case of failure in one instance—arising from sickness or other unavoidable cause, or there might be wilful non-attendance. He submitted that it was not competent to the House to go on with all three cases as one. There was another point which might be raised, namely, that the parties were not present. There was a practical absurdity in this as they well knew that the gentlemen interested were absent from the colony and could not be served with notice; but he thought it right to suggest it as it occurred to him—an appeal was provided for, and he scarcely knew how such appeal would be consistent with the fact of the parties not knowing anything of the first hearing. The matter ought to be seriously considered. If the House was dealing with the rights of these absent parties then they should, seeing that they had a right of appeal—have an opportunity of hearing the first proceeding. On both the grounds stated he thought the House should not proceed at present.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said that the Council was now only proceeding in a matter which concerned itself. It had not been contended that any preliminary had been neglected; the House had done what the law prescribed, and the matter was now before it for decision. If the present motion could not be put, the original surely could not.

Mr. JOHNSON said that his objection was to the motion.

The PRESIDENT ruled that the motion was in order. The House had been all along proceeding in the course pointed out by law. When the matter was referred to the House by the Governor, a select committee was appointed to hear, and now the House was called upon to determine.

Mr. JOHNSON: To declare the seats of these gentlemen vacant—that he thought affected those gentlemen personally.

The PRESIDENT differed. He held that there were no private rights involved; the seats in this House were a public trust, and as such should be dealt with.

Sir WILLIAM MANNING said he had not intended nor did he take any part on the question of order, but he must not be taken by his silence to have assented to the dogma that no private or individual rights were involved in this matter. This, however, could not be a party question. They all knew that neither of the gentlemen whose names were mentioned could be present during this session, and their seats would become vacant as a matter of course whether they were or not at present; nor could it be a party question on other grounds, for it was pretty well known that one of the gentlemen—Mr. Macarthur—usually voted on one side, and another—Mr. Merewether—voted on the other; while the third did not care much which way he voted—he could not be said by any you are one of us. In the nature of things this matter would not be brought before the Privy Council on appeal. It was true the Attorney-General had a right of appeal, but as the Solicitor-General said that the seats were vacant, and as they must soon be so it was not likely there would be any appeal, however the House might decide. He must, however, enter his protest against the doctrine laid down by the Solicitor-General that the Parliament of this colony was only a corporation. The Parliament was omnipotent within its sphere, it had the power of life and death—its acts were by the Queen with the advice, &c., it extended to the lives and liberties of the subject, and he could not conceive how one in the position of his hon. and learned friend opposite could lay down——

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL meant merely so far as the Lex Parliamenti.

Sir W. MANNING continued: His hon. and learned friend had certainly laid the matter down more broadly. However, the laws of this colony were enacted by her Majesty, with the advice of the two Houses, and he could not see how the question which had arisen in the case Fenton v. Hampton had been lugged into this debate at all—there the question which arose in Tasmania, was whether certain external and incidental powers of the Parliament of England, attached to the Parliament of England alone—it being contended in Tasmania, that they belonged to the Legislature there. In early days of the Representative Legislature in this colony, an attempt had been made to assume such power, but he (Sir W. Manning) had never any doubt that it was external of the Legislative function—incidental to the Imperial Parliament. The question now before the Council had been referred to them "*to be* by the said Council heard and determined." So far as this Council was concerned, the parties might appeal, and so might any party against whom any decision was arrived at under any Act of Parliament. No other words could be used. And it was clear that the Statute intended to invest this House with judicial powers and impose upon it judicial duties. The appeal to the Privy Council would be final. It was very well for the Solicitor-General to pass glibly over varieties of authorities—Coke, Blackstone, and others—but the hon. and learned member had forgotten that it was always admitted that when men, learned and distinguished, quoted without remark the judgments of others, it was because those judgments or opinions were undisputed. If Blackstone had *thought* a matter doubtful he would have commented, or *stated* his doubts; but he adopted the opinions of those who preceded him. When successive writers of eminence held the same opinions, no matter how far back, it must be held that the same opinions were current. If the opinions had been doubted, no doubt they would have been questioned; but not having been so, we must take them to have been admitted by all eminent persons conversant with the law. There was one authority which he would quote as an actual decision. He did not know whether it would be passed over so lightly as other authorities had been. In Bacon's abridgment under the head of continuance adjournment, prorogation and dissolution of the Parliament, the following occurs:—

"When a parliament is called and doth sit, and is dissolved without any Act of Parliament passed (e), or judgment given, it is no session of parliament, but a convention." [(e) The statute *jeofails* made in Oxford, 16 and 17, Car. 2, c. 8, was to continue and be in force for three years, and to the end of the next session of parliament; but because the parliament convened next after the expiration of the three years was prorogued without passing any Act, the Court held it no session, at least not such a session as was intended to determine the aforesaid Act.]

And again—Viver's abridgments—under the head of Parliament, and *what* will make a session—

"If a Parliament be assembled and divers orders made, and a writ of error brought, and the record delivered to the higher House, and divers bills agreed, but no bill signed, this is but a convention, and no parliament or session as it was Ann. 12 Jac., in which (as it was affirmed by them which had seen the roll) it is entered, that it is not any session or parliament, because no bill was signed. See 33 H. 6.

But he would go back and refer to the Reports of Sir Richard Hatton, of 1656, written in his own hand, and afterwards published:—

"The vacation after Hil., 20th Jan. That on Monday, the seventeenth of February, at Sergeants' Inn, upon the assembly of all the Justices, to take consideration upon the Statute of 33 of Eliz., cap. 1, for the adjudication of sedaries, the Attorney-Generall and Sergeant Crew, being there after the perusall of the Statute and the continuance thereof, it was first upon debate considered whether this Statute was in force or discontinued, and upon the perusall of the proviso in the Statute of Subsidy, and upon reasoning the matter these points were resolved

"If a Parliament be assembled, and divers orders made, and a writ of copy or error brought, and the record delivered to the higher House, and divers bills agreed but no bills signed. That this is but a Convention and no Parliament or session as it was, An. 12 Jac., in which, as it was affirmed by them, which had seen the roll, it is entered that it is not any session or Parliament, because that no bill was signed."

Penal statutes were carried over from session to session—and this could not be if a mere sitting of one or other or both Houses was a session. It was only out of respect to the opinion of those who differed with him that he entered so largely into the matter, but he was surprised at the doctrines which had been laid down. This House had now cast upon it a solemn judicial duty—and the question for them to determine was, what was a session? This House, by courtesy, was held to be the Upper House. The members did not go back to constituencies; but suppose a case—the Governor came down, opened a session—as it was called—an address was proposed—an amendment followed, and that amendment carried—then a prorogation or a dissolution of the Assembly. Would any one call that day a session of Parliament? Or, suppose the debate on the amendment lasted three weeks, as it had lasted, would any one call those three weeks a session? This House, *it might be said*, was not likely to be affected in this way, but the Parliamentary *session* was the same. It seemed to him that it could not be so within the words or the meaning. It appeared to him that some of the sections quoted by the learned Solicitor-General were very strong against his argument. He would take the 31st section—"There shall be a session of the Legislative Council and Assembly once at least in every year, so that a period of twelve calendar months shall not intervene between the last sitting of the Legislative Council and Assembly in one session, and the first sitting of the Legislative Council and Assembly in the next session." The Solicitor-General maintained that the session in October last was a session within the meaning of that section, but he (Sir W. Manning) contended that the Constitution contemplated that there should be a substantial session in which some public business should be transacted, otherwise the Government might call a Parliament together, and, after a short contest for power, extending over a few days, prorogue the House, and say, "We have had a session for the year—we won't have another." At the end of the 364th day after the prorogation the Government might call Parliament together again, and if they were then defeated Parliament would be prorogued again. [The SOLICITOR GENERAL: Such is not the intention of the section.] That was what he (Sir W. Manning) maintained. It was quite clear that the section did not mean that such a session as that which took place last October should be considered a full and complete session. He thought, therefore, that the argument of the learned Solicitor-General upon that clause was a very inconclusive one. He (Sir W. Manning) deduced quite the contrary argument from the section. He agreed with the Solicitor-General that the word was used in the same sense as it was in the 5th section; but if it was clear that it did not mean a mere abortion of a session, in which there was only a contest for power, and nothing of a legislative nature done in the 31st section, neither could it in the 5th. The course of legislation in this colony in one session generally embraced the passing of the Estimates and Appropriation for the year ensuing, or for one particular term of one year. It was not stated in this Act that there should be an appropriation every year, but no doubt it was in view by the framer of this section. If the framer of the Act did not contemplate the passing of the Estimates and Appropriation to make a complete session, let them consider what may be the result. He would take the case of a member of the Council when two sessions came within a short period of each other. Parliament may meet, and after a brief struggle for power, and the Ministry being defeated, there might be a prorogation, and then a dissolution. A general election may then take place, and in a few months a new Parliament would be called, when, upon the address in reply to his Excellency's speech, an adverse vote to the then Ministry—for it may then be a different one—may be arrived at, and the Parliament may be again prorogued. Under these circumstances, a member of this House who may have been absent during the few days of the two short sessions would be liable to lose his seat. He did not think that this was contemplated by the Constitution Act. He thought it was contemplated that members of the Legislative Council, who were appointed members for life, may be presumed to be absent more than members of the Legislative Assembly, who were only elected for a short period. A member of the Legislative Council may perhaps require to visit the mother country, and remain there some time, and this would be rendered impossible by having two short sessions such as he had suggested, in which no business, except some short discussions in the Assembly, would be done. While those discussions were going on hon. members of this House would very naturally say "there is nothing to do in the Council—I shall not go down," and he would thus be deprived of his seat. He did not think that this was contemplated by the Act. He attached a good deal of force to the words "fail to give his attendance for two successive sessions." They could not take the word "session" as an abstract word, but together with the other words of the section. It should be such a session the non-attendance of which would amount to a failure of attendance, and he maintained that a member's absence from the House while a contest for power was going on in the Assembly for a few days did not amount to a "failure of attendance" within the meaning of the Act. Looking at the whole circumstances he did not think that the hon. members concerned had failed to give their attendance during two successive sessions. In point of law the session in October last was no session at all; and even if in some sense it were a session, it was not one within the meaning of the Act. His hon. friend had referred to some other sections, and among others to that in reference to the opening of the session, which, as he thought, did not affect the question at all. The 5th section evidently had a full and complete session in view. The Governor may open a session, but it may not be a complete session, because it was opened by the Governor. For his part the matter seemed to him so plain that he did not understand the difficulty, but he was aware that some hon. members, for whose opinion he had great respect, differed from him. He thought the matter so clear that, if it came before a court of law, there would be very little difficulty indeed in deciding it.

Mr. PLUNKETT moved the adjournment of the debate till the next sitting day.

Mr. ALLEN seconded the motion, which was then put and agreed to.

BATHURST BURR.

Upon the Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bathurst Burr and Thistle Bill being read,

Sir W. MANNING rose and said he thought it would not be advisable to proceed with this bill. Until the matter came before the House he had not heard any doubt expressed as to the desirability of suppressing this nuisance, but he was now informed that there would be great difficulty in the way in enforcing its provisions in this colony, and that it would be ruinous to some owners of land. He had been informed that in some cases it would cost twenty times the value of land to clear it of burr. He had also been surprised with the information that the thistle, instead of being a nuisance upon sheep runs, was actually of great value, and that in one case it destroyed the burr, and three sheep were depastured upon land that had previously depastured only one. This bill would not be applicable to some parts of the colony now, but it was unfortunate that some such bill was not passed in the earlier days of the colony. Still he thought that some legislation may be required to authorise municipalities, for instance, to suppress the nuisance. He did not think it advisable, however, to proceed with the bill, and he therefore moved that the Order of the Day be discharged from the paper.

Mr. GORDON was very glad to hear from the hon. and learned gentleman opposite that it was his intention to abandon this bill, as he (Mr. Gordon) believed it would be ruinous to many landowners to enforce it now. He had received a petition from a large number of farmers, squatters, and others against the passing of this bill, and he should have presented it to the House had the bill been proceeded with.

Mr. OGILVIE did not agree with the hon. gentleman who last spoke as to the propriety of this bill. There were many localities in the colony in which the bill would be useful. In some localities the burr had not spread very much, but, unless some such bill as this were passed, it would spread until the lands became comparatively valueless. In that part of the country with which he was more immediately connected, some sheep brought down the seeds of the Bathurst burr, and very shortly there sprang up a crop of burr. The land on which the burr sprang did not belong to any one, and therefore no one was interested in suppressing it. The consequence was that it increased, and in a short time the seeds were carried all over the township by different animals. Some owners of runs were too supine to suppress the burr when it made its appearance, and the result was that it very soon extended to the runs of others who would destroy it if they could. He hoped that the hon. and learned gentleman who introduced this bill would, at some future time, introduce another that would meet the requirements of the case, or that some provision would be made out of the public revenue for the suppression of the nuisance.

The motion was then put and carried.

Upon the motion of Sir WILLIAM MANNING, the bill was then discharged from the paper.

GAME BILL.

Upon the order of the day for the second reading of the Imported Game Protection Bill being read,

Sir W. MANNING said this bill had not yet been returned by the secretary of the Acclimatisation Society, to whom it had been referred, and as it was desirable that the matter should stand over, he moved that the second reading of the bill stand an order of the day for this day fortnight.

Motion put, and agreed to.

TRADE MARKS BILL.

The House went into committee on the above bill. The clauses were passed without amendment. The bill was reported, and the adoption of the report was fixed for Wednesday next.

ADVANCES TO AGENTS BILL.

The report of the committee of the whole House on the above bill was reported, and the third reading fixed for the next sitting day.

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY'S BILL.

Mr. MITCHELL moved that the above bill be read a second time. He stated that the object of the bill was to enable the Australian Agricultural Company to sue and be sued in the name of the company. At present they could sue only in the name of the agent or superintendent, and as they had a great many different properties in different parts of the country the agent or superintendent could not always be present in each place to sue or be sued, and the arrangement had been extremely inconvenient.

Mr. JOHNSON said he believed there could not be the slightest objection to the principle of the bill, and he merely rose to throw out a hint—that an additional clause should be inserted in the bill making it obligatory on the company to register the name of their secretary so that the public might know whom to sue. He had seen much difficulty result from people not knowing upon whom notices were to be served.

The bill was read a second time, and the committal was fixed for the next sitting day.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said that, as there was no business on the paper for to-morrow, he would move the adjournment of the House to next week.

The House adjourned at twenty-eight minutes before nine o'clock until Wednesday next at four o'clock.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-nine minutes past 3 o'clock.

CLERK OF HOUSE.

On the announcement by Mr. SPEAKER that the Clerk of the House had been summoned to attend the Supreme Court, and to produce certain documents in reference to the suit, Lang v. Fairfax, leave was given to attend.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. MATE asked the Colonial Treasurer, "1. Whether any arrangement has been made by which dutiable goods may pass through the colony of South Australia, via the River Murray, into New South Wales? 2. If so, what are the terms of the arrangement?"

Mr. SMART, in reply, said the arrangement was stated in the document laid upon the table by the Colonial Secretary on the 19th ultimo.

Mr. FORSTER asked the Secretary for Works, "1. Has any petition or memorial reached the Government from certain residents in or near Kempsey, Macleay River, calling the attention of the Government to the damage done by floods, in August, to the public wharf in that locality, and praying that steps may be taken to repair the same? 2. If so, what steps have the Government taken, or do they intend taking, in the matter?"

Mr. ARNOLD, in reply, stated that the damage done to the wharf arose from its not being constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications, for which neglect the Bench of Magistrates, who undertook to superintend the construction, was responsible. The Crown law officers had been consulted as to whether the contractor was not liable for the cost of repairs. On the receipt of their opinion the further action of the Government would be determined.

Mr. GORDON asked the Secretary for Works, "1. Is it the intention of the Government to invite tenders for the construction of the approaches to the punt at Tabulam, on the Clarence River? and, if so, when? 2. Is the Government aware that the punt was finished and launched in December last, but cannot be used until the approaches are made; that it is now lying in a waterhole in the river in charge of no one, and liable to be carried away by the first flood?"

Mr. ARNOLD, in reply, stated that tenders for the approaches to the punt had been accepted some time ago, but the work could not be commenced until the road was proclaimed. The necessary forms in another department had been complied with, and the work would shortly be proceeded with. The punt was now in charge of a man at Tabulam, who had full instructions how to act in the event of flood.

RETURNS, &c.

Mr. ROBERTSON laid upon the table a series of road trust accounts.

Ordered to be printed.

Mr. DARVALL laid upon the table a return from the Insolvency Court in reference to the case of Loke.

PETITIONS.

The undermentioned petitions were presented and received:—

By Mr. PIDDINGTON: From the members of the Maitland Building Society, praying for exemption from Stamp Duties.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: From the Hunter Building Society (Morpeth), to the same effect as the foregoing.

By Mr. DRIVER: From Elizabeth Castle, alleging that the grant of certain land purchased by her husband from a person named Tobin had been cancelled, and praying relief.

EXPLANATION.

Mr. BUCHANAN, alluding to an erroneous report (in the *Empire*) of his amendment on Mr. White's motion, explained that his amendment was to the effect that security of tenure was to be given to the pastoral tenants, so far as it was consistent with the security and integrity of the principle of free selection as existing throughout the entire country.

THIRD READINGS.

The Impounding Bill, and the Coal Fields Regulation Act Amendment Bill were severally read a third time, passed, and transmitted to the Legislative Council for its concurrence.

PETITION OF A. F. WILSHIRE.

It was agreed, on motion by Mr. PARKES, 1. That a select committee be appointed to consider and report upon the petition of Austin Forrest Wilshire, presented to this House on the 22nd March. 2. That such committee consist of Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Tunks, Mr. Forlonge, Mr. Josephson, Mr. Forster, Mr. Neale, Mr. Tighe, Mr. Hart, and the mover.

FISHERIES BILL.

Mr. DRIVER brought up a report and evidence from the select committee on this bill.

The committal of the bill was fixed an Order of the Day for Friday next.

BORDER CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Mr. MATE moved the adjournment of the House, in order to draw attention to the answer just given by the Colonial Treasurer to a question put by him (Mr. Mate). In that answer the Colonial Treasurer stated that the information sought for would be found in the minutes of conference that had been laid upon the table of the House. After carefully looking through that document he was unable to discover anything that could by any possibility be considered a reply to the question. His (Mr. Mate's) constituents had been in the habit of trading up the River Murray without hindrance, and the agreement between Victoria and New South Wales it appeared would put a stop to that intercourse. What he desired to know was, whether they would be able to trade in the same way, and whether any arrangements for the continuance of that trade had been made with South Australia?

Mr. SMART thought the question was fully answered by the 8th clause of the agreement, which provided that all dutiable goods entering the Murray should pay duties to Victoria according to the Victorian tariff.

Mr. MATE wished to know whether any arrangement had been made allowing goods that had passed Goolwa before the 1st May to come up the river into New South Wales?

Mr. SMART said there was no arrangement with South Australia to that effect, but he believed there would be no action taken with regard to goods shipped before the 1st of the month. The object of the Government was to get one duty and no more.

Mr. FORSTER said it was stated on authority to be relied upon that the Victorian Government proposed to place Custom-house officers between South Australia and the frontier of this colony to carry out the arrangements of our Government. Indeed, it follows as a corollary of the arrangements that such a power should be exercised. The Victorian Government, it appeared, was to have vested in them the power of levying upon river-borne goods whether intended for consumption in this colony or in Victoria. To carry out this duty, they must have power to place officers along our frontier.

Mr. SMART said he had no information on the subject, and he believed the hon. member was misinformed.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said he had not heard anything from the Colonial Treasurer which had, in his opinion, explained the difficulty that had induced the hon. member for Hume to move the adjournment of the House. If the hon. gentleman had been party to an engagement with Victoria, empowering that colony to step out of its way and collect Victorian duties on goods on their way from South Australia to New South Wales, he had clearly done more than could be justified either to that House or to the country. Supposing that to be the engagement which the Government had made with Victoria, the hon. member must have committed himself to an engagement which could not but give rise to grievous complications. What right could the hon. member have to consent to an engagement by which Victoria was to interfere with the river-borne trade of South Australia with this colony? He hoped if such a flagitious arrangement had been agreed to, that it would not be carried out. He thought that the conduct of the Government in regard to the agreement with Victoria on this matter was deserving of great censure. Talk about free trade! This free-trade Government had actually been making arrangements to assist the Victorian Government in the collection of her protective duties.

Mr. WILSON considered that the people of South Australia would be subjected to a great disadvantage if they were obliged to pay the Victorian duty on river-borne goods, as well as the duties imposed by the Government of their own colony.

Mr. DARVALL thought this Government had nothing to do with the duties that Victoria might have to collect from South Australia. Goods sent from South Australia to New South Wales might be carried through in bond. Should any difficulties arise there was nothing in the arrangement which had been made between this Government and Victoria to prevent this Government from entering into an arrangement of a similar nature with the Government of South Australia. He could not see that South Australia had any right to complain of the terms of the late arrangements of the New South Wales and Victorian Governments.

Mr. LUCAS said that it would not be much benefit to the commerce of South Australia for Sydney merchants merely to pass goods through their territory. Of course, when passing through their territory without being a benefit to their merchants, it could not be expected, after the treatment South Australia had received from our Government, that they would let the goods pass duty free, and then, after passing through South Australia, they would be liable to a second duty payable to Victoria—according to the Victorian tariff. This showed the inconsistency of the present Government, who, after having got into their position on the cry of "free trade," were nevertheless ready to empower Victoria to compel our people on the borders to pay very high protective duties. Though it was stated by the hon. Colonial Treasurer and the hon. the Attorney-General that the Victorian tariff was less than New South Wales, it had proved to be fully one hundred per cent. higher. He (Mr. Lucas) desired to know by what authority or by what power the Government of New South Wales was to empower the Victorian Government to collect a duty fully one hundred per cent. above that of either South Australia or New South Wales upon goods that had never entered the Victorian territory at all? He had no doubt that the master of any of the boats would be justified in resisting the payment of any tariff other than that of our colony or that of South Australia.

The question was then put and negatived.

ROADS OF THE COLONY.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved, pursuant to notice, "That this House will, on Thursday next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to consider of the propriety of introducing a bill to amend the laws relating to roads other than main roads."

The motion was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

Dr. LANG begged to move that the House do now adjourn. He did so because this was the grand inquest of the country before which matters not susceptible of remedy elsewhere might be, if not remedied, at least exposed. About twelve months since he was induced, on the invitation of gentlemen of the Riverine Council, to attend the annual meeting of their body held at Deniliquin, on the 28th of April, last year. He had a case at the time before the Supreme Court, and he learned, on what he conceived the best authority, that it would not come on for hearing till the 15th of May. After attending the meeting, he intended to come to Sydney by the second steamer in the first week of May, and he accordingly left Deniliquin at two o'clock on the morning of the 2nd of May, and arrived in Melbourne early on Tuesday, the 3rd of May. He there learned, to his surprise, that there was no second steamer for Sydney, as there had usually been for a long time previous; and, finding that there would be no opportunity of reaching this city for six days by steamer from Melbourne, he resolved to come overland, not to lose a moment on his way to Sydney. He did so accordingly; but on his arrival in Sydney he found that the case had been called on in the Supreme Court, and that in consequence of his absence he had been nonsuited. The lawyers who had the defence of the case made up an account against himself of not less than £363, and the gentleman who had the duty devolving upon him of taxing costs in the Supreme Court would only admit of a reduction to the extent of £41 altogether on this monstrous account. He mentioned the circumstance not in the expectation of obtaining any redress, but simply to show how much the colonists were at the mercy of the Supreme Court and its officers in such matters. There seemed to be no power to regulate—or at least if there was such a power, it was not exercised to regulate the expenses of suitors. One item of the bill of costs was £50, as a fee to the hon. and learned late Attorney-General, and £40 to the hon. and learned Attorney-General of the present Government, and £30 to another barrister of the Court, not a member of this House (Mr. Isaacs)—that, it seemed, being the rate at which the parties concerned valued the services of those hon. and learned gentlemen. But he had learned on the best authority, that although these amounts were charged to him, they were not paid at the time, and, he had reason to believe, had not been paid to the present day; and that was the fact to which he wished to call the attention of the House by moving for its adjournment. If this were the case, the parties bringing the bill of costs, and making these atrocious charges, had been putting forth an unmitigated falsehood, or in plain English, a downright lie, and he left it for the Government to consider whether those who could be guilty of such conduct were fit and proper persons to be members of either House of Parliament in this colony. No doubt the people had nothing to say in the other House of Parliament, and it was there that the head of the firm he referred to had his place of honour. It was not therefore a humble individual like himself that these gentlemen had victimised; they had victimised also the late and present Attorney-Generals, and not expecting any redress through the action of the law in the matter (having no inclination to have recourse to such an experiment) he deemed it his duty, for the sake of the public, to bring the matter before the House that the grievance, if not redressed, might at least be exposed, and the public protected from any similar infliction in any other case of the kind. He begged, therefore, to move that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. PIDDINGTON seconded the motion. He did so because he could not understand the motives, nor could he comprehend the advantage that the hon. and rev. member for West Sydney sought to obtain by a motion of this kind. As far as he could understand, the hon. and rev. gentleman declared that last year he was seduced away from his duties in this House, and from other duties that he might have had to perform in other places, by an earnest desire in a missionary spirit to proceed to Deniliquin, the capital of Riverina, with a view to carry out his well-known aim—to induce separation and to carry out the principle of division in the territory of New South Wales very much further than he had already succeeded in accomplishing. Well, in consequence, as it appeared to him, of the hon. gentleman's own want of caution, or want of reflection, in his earnest desire to prosecute this project for the division of New South Wales, the hon. member forgot altogether that he was a party to a suit in the Supreme Court. The hon. and rev. member appeared to think it consistent with his duty as a legislator to introduce his private affairs that had been brought before the Supreme Court for adjudication into this House in a manner he (Mr. Piddington) could not understand; in a manner that did not appear very intelligible or very creditable to the hon. gentleman's reputation for intelligence. The hon. and rev. member proceeded on this mission to Riverina, and forgot all about this famous suit, which was entitled Lang v. Fairfax and Sons,—or something of that kind. In consequence of the hon. member's desire to pursue this new missionary career he was not present when the suit came on for adjudication in the Supreme Court, and what was the consequence of the vagrant tendencies of the hon. and reverend gentleman? Not being present, he was of course nonsuited. He had been nonsuited in consequence of his own neglect, and yet he brought this private matter before the House as if it were a question affecting the good government of the country. He said that he was subjected to the payment of costs; but he (Mr. Piddington) supposed that he never expected to be a party to a suit without the liability of having to pay costs. As he was absent, he had to pay the costs of his own wilful neglect. The hon. gentleman did not mean to say that if he had been present, as he ought to have been, that he would have been nonsuited; but not having been so present, and not having instructed any one to appear for him, he was nonsuited, as a matter of course. Then the hon. gentleman went on with another description of the sufferings and misfortunes that had arisen to him in consequence of his tour to Riverina. He stated that he had to pay a bill of some £320. Part of the bill of costs arose from fees to certain eminent legal luminaries of the Supreme Court. He had stated that this graduated scale, commencing with the late Attorney-General and ending with a barrister not a member of this House, afforded a pretty good measure of the opinion of somebody or other with regard to the abilities of these several learned barristers. But upon that point he should not think the hon. and rev. member was very clear. Then he went on to another point, and stated that, in some way or other, these sums had not been paid. But he presumed the hon. and rev. member had paid those sums and satisfied his own conscience that he had discharged his liabilities. He thought that it would be just as well if the hon. member left other people to take care of their consciences. (Laughter.) He went further, and stated that the Government should consider—(for that seemed to be the object the hon. and rev. member had in view)—whether somebody or other was a fit and proper person for either House of Parliament? Now, did the hon. member allude to any constituency in New South Wales? Because he had no doubt the hon. member was able to describe the short comings, or to praise the good qualities of any candidate for legislative distinction in any constituency in New South Wales. But if he referred to any other chamber where representative principles were not in the ascendant, he wanted to know what the Government could do in any such case? The hon. and rev. member's only motive in bringing this case before the House appeared to be perfectly ridiculous. He knew very well, with regard to the allusion he had made, that no Government, for any cause he had alluded to, could interfere with the seat of any member of Parliament in New South Wales. He could not therefore understand why the hon. member should drag his own private affairs or the conduct of any other person into this House when he was himself the sole cause of the position he had complained of. If he had not gone on that missionary tour to Riverina — which appeared to be undertaken on a sudden—or if he had not left his duties in this House—["The House was very near the close."]—he thought it was on the last day of the session. At all events, the hon. and rev. gentleman in his opinion would have been far better occupied in attending to certain duties he had to perform in Jamison-street, than devoting his time to the secular purpose of dividing Riverina from New South Wales. Why the hon. and rev. gentleman should have foisted this explanation into a debate on a motion for the adjournment of the House he could not understand, nor could he believe that any good could result except perhaps the gratification of some feeling or other which the hon. and rev. member had not chosen to avow.

Mr. MACPHERSON: The hon. and rev. member seemed to consider the Legislative Assembly a tribunal for the trial of all offences which could not be conveniently dealt with elsewhere. Differences of opinion might occur between hon. members and their better halves which could not be tried before any Court of the colony, and according to the hon. and rev. member's ideas he would be fully justified in bringing the case before the House and taking evidence at the bar! This House had heard a good deal of the hon. and reverend member's private matters, and it was possible, looking at the business paper, that it would hear more yet; but it was too bad that the time of the Assembly should be taken up in this way.

Mr. CALDWELL: He thought hon. members had scarcely done justice to the hon. and rev. member. That hon. gentleman did not find fault with the Court because he was nonsuited, but merely gave an explanation why he was absent and complained of having been charged money alleged to have been paid to certain legal functionaries which never had been paid.

Mr. PIDDINGTON: But what has the Legislative Assembly to do with that?

Mr. CALDWELL: It seemed from what the hon. gentleman had stated that money had been obtained from him by false pretences—that a bill had been made out including certain charges which were not paid. As to the propriety of bringing the subject before the House, that was a matter of taste. It seemed to him a waste of the time of the House to bring forward matters of this sort, but still it did appear that some injustice had been done to the hon. and rev. member, and that some person in a high position had put down items in an account which had never been paid.

Mr. JOSEPHSON: He did not know what the House had to do with the private affairs of the hon. and rev. member. That hon. member had admitted that he had not been injured by the Parliament or by the House, and he had no very great grievance in a public point of view. It was indeed hardly a private grievance, because the rev. gentleman merely told the House that he had paid a bill and not that he had been called upon to pay it again. He thought it was improper to bring forward the names of those gentlemen who had received those fees. There was no proof before the House that the statements of the hon. and rev. member were accurate. He should not have risen to speak to this motion had he not remembered that it was agreed on both sides the House that it was of primary importance to press on the business of the country, and that all other matters not of great importance should be laid aside during the present session. In his late reading he came across a passage of parliamentary history showing how much the public business was delayed and the public interests injured in the time of Cromwell, by the introduction of private matters into the Legislature. [The hon. member read the passage.] He trusted that during the remainder of the session public business would be allowed to go on without further interruption.

Mr. DRIVER: If the hon. and rev. member for West Sydney had any just cause of complaint against any officer of the Court, his proper course would have been to have brought the matter under the notice of the Judges. Those gentlemen had always shown a readiness, when any complaint was proved against any officer of the Court, to treat him with severity. That bill of costs went before one of the officers of the Court for taxation, and but for the gentleman to whom the fees were alleged to have been paid having initialled the briefs as a sort of receipt, the fees would not have been allowed by the Court. If the matter had been brought under the notice of the Judges no doubt it would have been inquired into, and substantial justice done between the parties.

Mr. PARKES: The object of the hon. and rev. member had, it seemed to him, been very clearly stated by Mr. Caldwell. No doubt, his object was to expose something he considered to be very wrong, and not to complain of having been nonsuited. He (Mr. Parkes) simply rose to enter his humble protest against this system of constantly moving the adjournment of the House. This form of the House was one which to be of value should be used sparingly, but the habit had grown up of moving the adjournment on the occurrence of the most trifling circumstances annoying to hon. members. This, he ventured to say, was not the practice of the Imperial Parliament. As far as he was concerned, he should be glad if no more motions of the kind were made during the present session.

Mr. HART: He regretted that this motion had been brought forward, not only for the reasons mentioned by the hon. member who had just sat down, but also from the circumstance that the character of gentlemen not now here to defend themselves, had been most unjustly assailed. This was not a proper tribunal before which to introduce any subject for the purpose of maligning and traducing absent persons. And the motion was still more unseemly when they knew that this very case was set down for trial on Monday next. (Hear, hear.) He looked upon the motion as having been brought forward with no other desire than that of influencing the views of members of the community who might be called to decide between the hon. and rev. gentleman and those opposed to him. He considered, also, that the motion was unseemly, because the subject of complaint occurred nearly twelve months since, and that in the meantime the hon. and rev. member had had full opportunity of bringing any matter of which he had reason to complain not only before the Assembly but before the Supreme Court, which was the proper tribunal to deal with these matters. He deprecated the practice now adopted of moving the adjournment of the House without sufficient reason.

Dr. LANG replied: This was the first time he had ever availed himself of the parliamentary form on which such motions were made. He had done so on this occasion at the instance of parties who thought he was doing wrong, both to the public and to himself, in not having brought forward at an earlier period the grievance of which he complained. He did not complain of having been nonsuited, that was an accident so far as he was concerned, but he thought he had a right to complain of the enormous charge, and more especially of the fact, as he had learned, that the money was extorted from him by false pretences. It was stated in the bill of costs that the sums he had mentioned were paid when they were not, and he believed they had not been paid to this day. He did not think he had trespassed against the rules of propriety on the one hand, or against the rules of Parliament on the other; but as it was the first time he had availed himself of this form, although he had been a member of the Legislature upwards of twenty years (with a short interval) he did not think the House had any reason to complain on the present occasion. He expected no redress from the House, but publicity had often as powerful an influence in redressing grievances, and preventing acts of injury in the future, as a legal decision.

The motion for adjournment was put and negatived.

SUPPLY.

On the motion of Mr. SMART, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of granting Supply to her Majesty.

Mr. COWPER moved the following items, which were carried without remark:—

No. 1.—SCHEDULES.

	£	s.	d.
Supplement to Schedule B.—Pensions:			
David Moores, late foreman, Stationery Branch of Colonial Stores, from 1st August, 1863, to 31st December, 1864, at the rate of £48 12s. 2d. per annum ...	£68	17	3
John Hayes, late storehouseman, Colonial Stores, from 1st August, 1863, to 31st December, 1864, at the rate of £44 8s. per annum ...	62	18	6
No. II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE. Legislative Council and Assembly:			
Stableman, from 1st August to 31st December, at £110	£45	16	8
Gratuity to Michael Coogan, late night watchman at the Parliamentary-buildings, of one month's pay for each year of service, in lieu of pension, at the rate of £23 7s. per annum...	84	19	7

Mr. COWPER then moved the sum of £18,286 4s. 6d., to defray the expenses of the department of the Chief Secretary:—

No. III.—CHIEF SECRETARY.
Military Allowance.

	£	s.	d.
Artillery:			
Amount required to meet expenditure for the detachment from New Zealand to rejoin the Battery in New South Wales, on 8th August, 1864 ...	£227	19	2
Volunteers:			
Clothing, 1862, further sum	20	10	0
Ditto, &c., 1863, ditto	33	4	4
Repairing two military targets, broken when in use by the volunteers	6	13	8
Compensation to ten officers at £10 each, and ten warrant officers at £5 each, of the Naval Brigade (whose pay has ceased), who provided themselves with uniform	150	0	0
Police:			
Police Magistrate, Moruya, for attending at Nerrigundah, at £50	12	10	0
Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions, Tumberumba, at £50	50	0	0
Ditto ditto, Coonamble, at £50	26	2	2
Ditto ditto, Gunning, at £50	26	0	0
Ditto ditto, Collector, at £50	26	7	9
Ditto ditto, Bendemeer, at £50	20	3	2
Allowance at the rate of £50 per annum, to the Clerk of Petty Sessions at Balranald, for attending once a month at Moulamein, from 1st July	25	0	0
Police Magistrate, Goulburn—visiting allowance for attending at Collector and Gunning, at £75	40	0	0
Police Magistrate, Hay, for attending at Maude, at £100	48	2	4
To cover expenses of maintaining deserted children at country places—such infirm paupers taken charge of by police for protection, cost of transmission to Sydney, &c.	200	0	0
To meet claims for 1863	1000	0	0
Cost of clothing for 10 non-commissioned officers and 10 private soldiers, who acted as an additional gold guard, on an emergency in 1862, from Lambing Flat	32	6	0
Bonus on the discontinuance of premises rented as a Police Station at Raymond Terrace	25	0	0
Gold Escort and Conveyance—1862—contingencies, further sum	218	2	6
Gaols:			
Darlinghurst:			
Matron	75	0	0
Female warders (5), at £36 each	180	0	0
Provisions, medical comforts, medicines, surgical instruments, and incidental expenses	541	0	9
Escort expenses	75	0	0
To reimburse the principal gaoler, the costs incurred by him in defending an action for causing a letter of a debtor in the gaol to be opened	29	13	6
Contingencies, 1863, further sum	8	14	3
Hulk Harmony (prison ship):			
Salaries, 1863	62	12	7
Contingencies, 1863	413	14	6
Compensation to Dr. West, for extra duty performed on board the hulk "Harmony," from 17th February to 31st November, 1863	97	10	0
Parramatta:			
Temporary warders, at 6s. 6d. per diem; 2 for 21 days, 2 for 27 days, and 1 for 41 days	44	10	0
Extra warders (5) at 6s. 6d. per diem each	590	2	6
Provisions, fuel, light, and water, medical comforts, medicines, surgical instruments, and incidental expenses	725	19	3
To meet the remaining accounts due to prisoners from the defalcations of P. J. Dobbin, late clerk	33	19	0
Maitland:			
Provisions, fuel, light, &c., further sum	137	1	3
Goulburn.			
Temporary additional warder, at 6s. 6d. per diem	2	12	0
Mudgee.			
Additional warder, at 6s. 6d. per diem, from 14th November, 1863, to 31st December, 1864	134	4	6
Provisions and medical comforts, fuel, light, water, and incidental expenses	106	10	7
Medical attendance from 21st November, 1862, to 31st December, 1863	96	1	6
Contingencies, 1863, further sum	10	4	6
Wollongong.			
Temporary warder, at 6s. 6d. per diem	13	4	6
Additional warders (2), at 6s. 6d. per diem each	116	7	0
Provisions, medical comforts, fuel, light, water, and incidental expenses	245	19	3
Wagga Wagga.			
Provisions, medical comforts, fuel, light, water, and incidental expenses	214	6	0
Yass.			
Provisions, fuel, light, water, and incidental expenses	353	2	0
Windsor.			
Visiting Justice	50	0	0
Temporary warders (2), at 6s. 6d. per diem each, for twenty-nine days	18	17	0
Deniliquin.			
Additional warder, at 6s. 6d. per diem, from 13th April	86	6	0
Braidwood.			
Provisions, &c., further sum	50	15	11
Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island:			
Provisions, medical comforts, medicines, and incidental expenses	39	18	0
Lunatic Asylums:			
Parramatta.			
Purchase of adjoining premises to provide additional accommodation	2500	0	0
Expenses of an action brought against the medical superintendent by a discharged patient, and abandoned	6	2	7
Provisions, medical comforts, medicines, surgical instruments, fuel, light, and incidental expenses	410	3	7
Roman Catholic Orphan School:			
Drainage and other works, further sum	13	17	0
Various services performed during the last three years	125	3	0
Provisions, &c., further sum	429	3	8
Fencing and clearing 30 acres of land granted for agricultural purposes	250	0	0
Contingencies, 1863, to replace sums written off	410	10	0
Vaccine Institutions:			
Vaccinators, country districts, 1863, further sum	70	17	8
Observatory:			
Computer.—Difference between the half-salary of the Astronomer and half-salary of the Computer, and the full salary of the latter, during the interval from the resignation of the Astronomer and the assumption of the duties by his successor, from 1st August 1862, to 7th January, 1864	215	6	5
Construction of a self-registering apparatus	15	0	0
Electric telegraph for meteorological purposes	30	0	0
Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute:			
Deficiency in vote for 1864	166	14	4
Purchase of the premises adjoining the Liverpool Asylum, from the railway department	480	0	0
Grants in aid of Public Institutions:			
In aid of the Richmond School of Arts, on condition of an equal amount being raised by private contribution, further sum	100	0	0
In aid of the Wollongong School of Arts, on same condition	200	0	0
Miscellaneous:			
For defraying expenses of the returning-officers of the several electoral districts, further sum	1800	0	0
Towards the erection of a public pound at Hartley	40	0	0
Ditto at Wollongong	10	0	0
Medical attendance and medicines supplied to paupers at Lambing Flat, in 1862	83	2	0
Towards the publication of Bentham's work on the Flora of Australia, further sum	100	0	0
Relief to sufferers by floods in the district of Maitland	2209	1	4
Provisions and blankets for sufferers by floods in the Macleay River district	219	15	9
Provisions and blankets for sufferers by floods in the district of Windsor	166	8	10
Relief to sufferers by floods in the district of Gunnedah, being an amount equal to that contributed by the inhabitants	85	9	6
Relief to sufferers by floods in the Hawkesbury district, being an amount equal to that locally contributed	1200	15	0
Relief to actual distress in the Camden and Picton districts	200	0	0
Seed wheat supplied to settlers in 1862, further sum	7	7	0

Mr. COWPER made some remarks with reference to the purchase of premises adjoining the Liverpool Asylum, but they were inaudible in the gallery.

Mr. WILSON hoped that the superintendent's house would be built adjoining the asylum. He hoped these premises would be erected as speedily as possible, and believed if we had proper houses for the proper reception of lunatics, and had efficient men to manage them, that there would be a considerable decrease in the number of lunatics in this colony.

Mr. PARKES said he had not gathered whether this money had actually been expended.

Mr. COWPER: No, it has not.

Mr. PARKES had always been of opinion that every provision the Legislature could possibly make should be made for these unfortunate people; and if it was in contemplation to erect a new lunatic asylum for general purposes, he thought the suggestion that it should be near Sydney was a very sound suggestion. He had visited several large lunatic asylums, and he described the occupations these people were engaged in, and he found that the system employed by the managers of one of these asylums was to find out what the habits of these unfortunate people had been originally, and to humour as much as possible their several idiosyncrasies. The most marked thing, however, was, that the utmost freedom was allowed to the inmates of this establishment. Birds of all descriptions were distributed in cages about the house, and the finest plants were hung about the windows. There were also four reading-rooms—one in each corner of this asylum—and the system that was adopted had been so successful, that none of the patients were kept under restraint.

Mr. TUNKS thought that improvements could be made on the land at Tarban Creek, and which would tend to the recreation of the inmates of the asylum. He pointed out that the fencing ground of the cemetery had been wilfully destroyed in some parts.

Mr. COWPER said he would inquire into it.

Mr. DRIVER drew attention to the imperfections of the present law, and hoped the Colonial Secretary would, during the recess, prepare a bill to deal with this question.

Mr. COWPER said if the hon. member could show any particular point which could be remedied by a short bill, he would have no objection to pass it through if possible this session. But the question was one that could not be dealt with hastily, and his chief objection to the present law was that persons taken up by the police were committed to gaol too early, and in some cases apparently with hardship.

Mr. WILSON was afraid that in many cases medical men did not sufficiently investigate the idiosyncracies of the respective cases, and that very often they relied upon the dicta of other medical men or of the friends of the alleged lunatic. The regulations were not sufficiently stringent upon medical men. He thought other persons, say neighbours of the alleged lunatic, should be called in to assist in deciding upon his sanity or insanity; and it would be an improvement to supplement the visiting board—now composed exclusively of medical men—by joining with them a few intelligent non-professional persons. He did not think the medical visiting board gave satisfaction or did the duties they had to perform.

Mr. PIDDINGTON desired to know whether the item for the passages of the Royal Artillery from New Zealand was to be charged to that colony.

Mr. COWPER was understood to say, that the expense was to be borne by this colony.

(After some deliberation, the proposal of the whole estimate was withdrawn in order to allow of the amounts under each head being taken *seriatim*.)

Mr. PIDDINGTON said this expenditure was for the service of New Zealand, and we might as well be called upon to pay any other part of that colony's military expenses as this.

This estimate, as well as those under the heads of Volunteers and Police, were agreed to.

The amount for gaols (reduced to £4513 12s. 4d.), with the estimate for Cockatoo Island and that for Lunatic Asylums, being put separately, were agreed to without further comment.

On the estimate of £1228 13s. 8d., for the Roman Catholic Orphan School, being put,

Mr. CALDWELL urged the necessity for concentrating institutions of this kind, in order to curtail their expense, which was gaining immense proportions.

Mr. COWPER said there were great objections to making establishments of this kind too large, and he looked upon this as being more of a private institution than the Asylum at Randwick. The Government had, of late years, been extremely liberal in supporting hospitals, lunatic, and other benevolent asylums, but he was afraid they would be compelled to refuse many of the applications that were so constantly being made for assistance. The amount given by the public was comparatively small. It would be unwise to force the Roman Catholics to go into the Randwick institution, which had its own sphere of action. It was admitted on all hands that a juvenile reformatory was necessary, and here would be another large demand upon the Government. With regard to such institutions as this, he was in favour of the system adopted in the mother country. The institutions being established and supported by private individuals, the Government paid so much per head for the juveniles committed to them.

Mr. MACPHERSON did not believe that anything in the public service had been done, as it ought to be done, on the voluntary principle. It was highly desirable, in his opinion, that institutions of this description should be carried on in connection with the Government. If these schools were so connected, the Government would always have an opportunity of seeing that they were well managed. Such schools, if assisted by the Government at all, they ought to be Denominational.

Mr. FORSTER addressed the committee at some length adverting to the difficulty which there was of ensuring an efficient and satisfactory control as regarded these schools. He had no desire to say anything against the Estimate but would like to see some general and comprehensive system inaugurated. As it was the school though entirely controlled by the ministers of religion was, nevertheless supported by the Government.

Mr. CUMMINGS defended these schools, and deprecated any such change as appeared to be looked forward to by the hon. member for the Hastings. He desired to see no such change. It had been tried in the mother country and had not succeeded.

Mr. CALDWELL thought that the Government had a clear right to some control in the management of these schools, considering the expenditure that was there made. He thought that it must be evident that the Roman Catholic Orphan School at Parramatta was not so economically conducted as the Destitute Children's Asylum at Randwick. At Randwick the children were educated for one-half of what the children were educated for at the school at Parramatta.

Mr. HART denied the correctness of the hon. member's statement.

Mr. CALDWELL insisted that the cost of each child at the Roman Catholic Orphan School was near double of what it was at the Randwick Asylum.

Mr. HART thought he knew as much about the Roman Catholic School as the hon. member, and must persist in

demurring to the correctness of what the hon. member had stated about the relative expense of keeping a child at these two institutions.

Mr. DIGNAM could not forbear noticing that although the other items had been passed without any discussion, a discussion had been raised upon this. He believed that it had been opposed upon sectarian principles. (No.) It looked very much like it. With regard to the item, he would remark that the £250 was proposed to be voted for the fencing in of a piece of ground on which the children might be usefully and beneficially employed. The children were not the "vagrants" that they had been assumed to be by some hon. members.

Mr. COWPER explained that the committee under whose management these schools were, consisted of gentlemen of the Roman Catholic communion, appointed by the Government. Some of these gentlemen were members of that House. As regarded the accounts, he believed they were subject to nearly the same supervision as those of the Protestant Orphan School. He believed that the mode by which all these schools were supplied with food and clothing (by contract) was an undesirable one. (Hear, hear.) He had lately had a conversation with the matron of the Protestant Orphan School, and what she had said to him on this matter had confirmed him in that opinion. She had told him that in these contracts the competition was frequently so great that, in the desire to have the contract, a very inferior article, at a low price, came to be supplied. (Hear, hear.) It was generally cheaper to pay a good price, and so obtain a good article. He believed that these institutions were, on the whole, well managed.

Mr. HART thought it very undesirable that discussions on abstract and general questions should take place, as in this instance, on a question as to the Estimate of some public institution. The zeal, however, of some hon. members, like the hon. member for Sydney East, compelled them, it would seem, thus to distinguish themselves. One of the details of the item was rendered necessary by the increased price of provisions. Another of the details was necessary to complete additions which had been begun with the sanction of the Government. He believed that no institution was better managed than this institution. The committee of management sat frequently in Sydney and occasionally at Parramatta, and they gave their best attention to the affairs of the school. It was a mistake to suppose that contracts were undertaken by the committee; they were called for by the hon. Colonial Treasurer. If they were to be called for by the committee, he believed the articles supplied would be of a better quality than they were. For example, milk was supplied under a contract, but the milk was contracted for at twopence a quart—a price at which it was impossible to expect that anything but an inferior article could be obtained. A discussion had been raised on the general question as to these schools, several hon. members expressing their desire for some more comprehensive system as regarded these orphan schools; but he would remind hon. members that the tendency of legislation in the mother country was now not to gather the children together into schools organised under one general system of management, but to aid those schools which were formed under the sanction of the ecclesiastical authorities of the different religious denominations. The institution now under the consideration of the committee was a valuable one; it had been in existence for a quarter of a century, and he hoped that the vote in its favour would be agreed to without further discussion.

Mr. CALDWELL defended himself against the imputations which he conceived to have been made against him by the hon. member for Argyle. He had merely asked for an explanation respecting the estimate, and should always do so whenever he thought some explanation was desirable. (Hear, hear.) He was sorry to have been understood as intending to say anything against this particular school. Such was not his intention. He had never visited the school himself, but had made inquiries about it and was happy to be able to state that he had heard it was well conducted. He intended to visit it some day, and then he would be able to judge for himself.

Mr. FAUCETT spoke in favour of the estimate, and bore testimony to the superior manner in which the work contracted for—for the purpose of affording it the additional accommodation that was required—had there been executed. He knew of no body of men who took greater care in superintending a school than the committee to whose management this institution was entrusted.

Mr. DIGNAM desired to state that his remarks had not been pointed personally at the hon. member for Sydney East. They were intended to apply to others as well as that hon. member.

Mr. LUCAS had visited this institution, and was surprised to find it so well managed with so large a number of inmates. It was to be regretted that it was not more frequently visited, as the inspection of institutions properly managed afforded encouragement to the managers. These establishments should be made as much as possible industrial institutions.

Mr. ALEXANDER had been of opinion that if all these asylums could be amalgamated and formed into one general institution placed under different Boards, the country would benefit by saving a large amount. He thought, too, a saving would be effected by the managers obtaining supplies for the institutions instead of relying upon the contract system. These buildings at Parramatta and Liverpool were not worth the cost of repair, and the inmates would be considerably benefited by removal to Randwick.

This, with the estimates under the heads Vaccine Institution, Observatory, Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute, grants in aid of public institutions, and miscellaneous, were agreed to.

Under the head Administration of Justice, the following sums were voted :—

Supreme and Circuit Courts :	
Allowance to witnesses, further sum for 1864 ...	£1847 12 1
Contingencies, 1863, further sum ...	61 14 8
District Courts :	
Balance of salary for 1862, due to the estate of the late Mr. Henry Dayrell ...	18 0 0
Quarter Sessions :	
Travelling expenses and allowances to witnesses and jurors, further sum ...	2116 7 2
Contingencies, 1863, further sum ...	43 2 10
Coroner's Inquests :	
Deficiency in votes of 1860, 1861, and 1862 ...	25 1 4
Court of Claims :	
Fees to Commissioners and Secretary, under the Act 18th Vict., No. 11, further sum ...	116 0 0

The following was then proposed, minus the item of £65 18s. 10d. (law expenses "Attorney-General against White"—Moruya Breakwater).

Miscellaneous :	
Travelling expenses to the Curator of Intestate Estates and others to Wagga Wagga, as Crown witnesses relative to the embezzlement by the clerk of Petty Sessions, in the matter of the estate of Mr. Andrew Demery, deceased ...	£80 7 0
Law expenses, Pearce v. Bruce—seizure of contraband cattle ...	341 3 8
Law expenses, Peisley and others v. the Commissioner for Railways ...	104 19 4
Law expenses, the Attorney-General ats. White—Moruya breakwater works ...	65 18 10
Law expenses, Attorney-General v. Eagar—Church and School lands ...	490 4 1
Law expenses, the Queen ats. Holdsworth and others—Moruya breakwater works:—Verdict and damages, £380 17s. 2d ; interest, £29 7s. 8d. ; taxed costs, £830 19s. 10d. : total, £1241 4s. 8d. —Less charged to the loans vote, under 25 Vict., No. 10, for improvements, Moruya River, £740 5s.	500 19 8
To cover the verdict and other expenses in the case of Robertson ats. Dumaresq, viz. :—Amount of verdict, £5000 ; interest, at 8 per cent., £1400 ; taxed costs of appeal to Privy Council, £353 11s. 8d. ; taxed costs, Supreme Court, £310 17s. 6d. ; law agent's expenses in England, £256 19s. 10d.	7321 9 0
Law expenses, Graham and others v. Berry :—Amount deposited in the registry of the Privy Council, in lieu of a bond to hold the respondent free of all expenses ...	1000 0 0
Law expenses in 1862, Berry v. Graham ...	1722 9 3

Mr. MACPHERSON objected to the items of £1000, law expenses in Graham and others v. Berry, and £1722 9s. 3d., law expenses in 1862, Berry v. Graham. He explained that the municipality of Shoalhaven instituted law proceedings against a private individual (Mr. Berry), brought him to the Supreme Court, and when a verdict was given against them, they appealed to the Privy Council, and costs accumulated. When called upon to pay, the municipality pleaded poverty, and came to the Government of the day, asking them to defray the costs. The sum had been placed upon the estimates, and the Government had had three opportunities of bringing it before the House, but apparently foresaw defeat. If this money had been paid, it was highly discreditable that it should have been so before taking the opinion of the country on the matter. If the defendant had been a poor man, and had been put to such enormous expenses, these items would have been bowled out of the Estimates, and was it because Mr. Berry was reputed to be a rich man that counsel were to be feed by the Government to carry on such a persecution as this.

Mr. DARVALL said the money had been paid. Under a misapprehension of the law (as declared by the Supreme Court), town and country lands had been included in this municipality. As far as the existence of the municipality was concerned the mayor and corporation were not responsible. The boundaries seemed to have been extended in some degree by a Government surveyor. To enforce the payment of the rates by Mr. Berry, whose property came within the category of country lands, the council took legal proceedings in which they were utterly defeated, and large expenses were incurred. But was it right that when they were authorised by the Government, the mayor and town council should be ruined by becoming responsible for these expenses? Having led them into error through the advice of law officers and other officers of the Government, so as to induce them to believe that they could collect these rates, the Government were bound to indemnify them. Whether Mr. Berry be rich or poor had nothing to do with the question.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said, one would have supposed, from the speech of the hon. the Attorney-General that the case before the committee was one of a complicated character. Such was not the case. If the hon. member had referred the committee to the 2nd clause of the Municipalities Act, it would have been abundantly evident that the zig-zag outline of the municipality at Shoalhaven was not in accordance with its provisions. He thought that the Colonial Secretary could not possibly have compared the outline of the proposed municipality with the map, without being very forcibly struck with the absurdity of such an outline. He believed that this outline had been drawn so as arbitrarily to include the lands of Mr. Berry, thereby made chargeable with municipal rates. [The hon. member proceeded to quote largely from the records of the House respecting the litigation that had arisen between Mr. Berry and the municipality, and what was done thereupon, after which he impressed upon the committee that there had been a persecution of Mr. Berry in the matter, and that when the case had been decided against the municipality on appeal to the Privy Council had been made at the suggestion of Mr. Cowper, by a minute signed C. C.] He could see no reason why the country should be saddled with a large outlay, simply to determine the fact whether the Government was or was not right in the way in which it constituted the Shoalhaven Municipality. Believing that the municipality was founded in error and something worse, he should vote against the item.

Mr. HANNELL said it was his intention to vote for this item. He did not believe that the true merits of the case had been placed before the committee. It was not the municipality that took Mr. Berry to the Supreme Court, but it was Mr. Berry who took the municipality there, and he did not see why the municipality should suffer when it was not in any way to blame.

Mr. MARTIN said that a more nefarious transaction than this from beginning to end could not be perpetrated. No doubt there was a defect in the Act, but the council, from the illegal steps which they took in two or three particulars, were out of Court irrespective of the question of incorporation. But the Government had advanced a large amount to pay the cost incurred, and the sum was placed on the Estimates on a former occasion, but so nefarious was the transaction, that they withdrew it, and paid the money without authority; and now, three years afterwards, they desired the House to sanction that which they were afraid to ask before. It was somewhat remarkable that the Government, who withdrew an appeal the other day on a question far more important than this, should have pressed an appeal in this case, and incur an expenditure of £2700, for a municipality concocted in this nefarious and dishonest manner. Because this municipality had made blunders and rendered itself liable, why was it to be indemnified more than any other municipality which had made mistakes and had had to pay costs? The more this transaction was inquired into, the more improper and dishonest it would appear. But, bad as it was, the Government were not the originators of it; they were set in motion by these parties. The originator of the scheme was a member of the House, who went down to that district and made a speech, and suggested how certain things might be done. Why should this municipality be selected for indemnification more than any other, and why were we to be called upon in 1865 to pay a sum of money which the Government were afraid to ask three years ago, when the amount was placed on the Estimates.

Mr. BROWN thought that the speech of the hon. and learned member who had just sat down showed more clearly even than the speech of the Attorney-General that the money should be voted. If it were admitted on both sides that the action must have been against the municipality, he could not understand why there should have been any appeal. If the municipality were made to suffer by reason of the act of the Government, why should those persons suffer who were bound under a fine to take office? The principle involved was a most important one. If the Government constituted municipalities, and if these municipalities acted strictly in accordance with the Act, why should they suffer by reason of their constitution being declared illegal? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. FORSTER: The most constitutional course in a question of this kind would be to vote the money and censure the Government; but it was perfectly hopeless to dream of any course of that kind in the present House, and

[illegible]

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1865.

In the Legislative Council yesterday,

The Solicitor-General laid on the table a copy of the additional and amended regulations under the Crown Lands Act of 1861.

The Solicitor-General presented a petition from 176 residents in Sydney, in favour of the Industrial and Provident Societies Bill.

In answer to a question from Mr. J. Campbell, the Solicitor-General stated the question with respect to the debt due from the Queensland Government was at present in abeyance, in consequence of the death of Mr. De Lacy Moffatt, one of the Commissioners for settling that question, and of the resignation of Mr. Deas Thomson, the other Commissioner.

Mr. Deas Thomson explained that he had not resigned the office in question, but had expressed his unwillingness to act, unless both Governments agreed to accept the award of the Commissioners as final.

In answer to a question from Mr. Towns,

The Solicitor-General stated that, in pursuance of the recommendations in the report of the select committee of the Council on "Lighthouses," correspondence had taken place with the Queensland Government on the subject, and that a sum had been placed on the Supplementary Estimates for beacons for the coast.

Mr. Deas Thomson moved the adoption of the report of the select committee on the question of vacancy, which was to the effect that the seats of Mr. M'Arthur, Mr. W. Russell, and Mr. Merewether, had not become vacant. He contended that the sitting of the House in October and November last year was not a "session" as intended by the Constitution Act, and quoted from Coke, Hatsell, Dwarris, Blackstone and Tomline, to show that the passing of an Act was requisite to constitute a session. He considered that the Act ought to be construed liberally in favour of the members whose seats were liable to become vacant.

The Solicitor-General believed that the committee had arrived at a wrong conclusion, and disputed the value of the authorities quoted with reference to what constituted a session. He denied that it had ever been decided in England that the word "session" necessarily meant a sitting of Parliament at which Acts were passed, or that the "session" as written, and meant by English lawyers and lawgivers could apply to colonial Legislatures.

A point of order having been moved by Mr. JOHNSON, as to the propriety of the Council dealing with the matter at all in the absence of the parties whose interests were involved,

The PRESIDENT ruled that there was no private right or interest in question.

Sir W. MANNING denied the last proposition, but supported the original motion, quoting from authorities in opposition to those of the Solicitor-General.

The debate was adjourned, on the motion of Mr. PLUNKETT, until Wednesday next.

The Bathurst Burr, Dock, and Thistle Bill was withdrawn by Sir W. MANNING, who stated that since the introduction of the measure he had been informed great difficulty, and also injury, would have attended the carrying out of its provisions.

The Trade Marks Bill passed through committee without amendment.

The report of the Committee on the Advances to Agents Bill was adopted.

The Australian Agricultural Company's Bill was read a second time.

The House adjourned until Wednesday next.

IN the Legislative Assembly yesterday,

In reply to questions put to Ministers the following information was elicited:—That the damage done by floods to the public wharf at Kempsey, Macleay River, arose from the wharf not having been constructed according to the plan furnished, for which the Bench of Magistrates was responsible, and that it had been referred to the Crown Law Officers for their opinion as to whether the contractors were responsible; that tenders had been accepted some time ago for the construction of the approaches to the punt at Tabulam; but the work could not be completed until the road had been proclaimed, and that the proclamation would be shortly published.

In reply to a question by Mr. MATE, as to whether any arrangement had been made by which dutiable goods might pass though the colony of South Australia via the River Murray into New South Wales, Mr. SMART referred the hon. member to the minutes of the proceedings of the recent conference laid before Parliament.

Mr. MATE complained of the insufficiency of the reply and moved the adjournment of the House for the purpose of obtaining further information on the subject. Mr. SMART adhered in substance to the terms of his first reply, but he stated with reference to goods shipped below Goolwa riverwards before the 1st May, the proposed duties would not be charged.

Petitions were presented by Mr. PIDDINGTON from the Maitland Building and Investment Society, and by Mr. CAMPBELL from the Hunter Building Society, praying for exemption of societies of this description from the operation of the proposed Stamp Duties Act; and by Mr. DRIVER from Mrs. Elizabeth Castle, praying relief in respect of the alleged improper cancelment of a Crown grant.

Mr. DRIVER brought up the report of the select committee on the Fisheries Bill, which was received, and the committal of the bill which had previously passed a second reading was ordered to stand an Order of the Day for Friday next.

The following motion was agreed to as a formal motion—by Mr. PARKES for the appointment of a select committee to investigate and report upon the petition of Mr. Austin Forrest Wilshire, presented on the 22nd March.

The Impounding Bill was read a third time, and passed through all its remaining stages.

Dr. LANG moved the adjournment of the House for the purpose of bringing under notice some objectionable charges contained in a bill of costs with which he had been chargeable in an action brought by him against the proprietors of the *Sydney Morning Herald*. Mr. PARKES deprecated the abuse of Parliamentary practice of moving adjournments as a cloak for complaints of this nature, and Mr. HART strongly censured the motion for its bad taste while another action was pending between the same parties. The motion for adjournment was negatived.

The House then went into Committee of Supply for the consideration of the Supplementary Estimates for the year 1864.

The following Estimates were agreed to:—

£131 15s. 3d. for supplementary pensions under Schedule B.

£130 16s. 3d. for expenses of the Legislative Council and Assembly.

£227 19s. 2d. for the expense of the removal of the detachment of the Royal Artillery from New Zealand to rejoin the battery in New South Wales, on 8th August, 1864.

£210 7s. 4d. for the Volunteer Force.

£1749 13s. 11d. for the Police Force.

£4573 12s. 4d. (a reduced estimate) for gaols.

£59 18s. for the Police Establishment, Cockatoo Island.

£2616 6s. 2d. for the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum.

£1228 13s. 8d. for the Roman Catholic Orphan School.

£70 17s. 9d. for vaccinators, country districts.

£260 6s. 5d. for expenses connected with the Observatory.

£656 11s. 4d. for asylums for the infirm and destitute.

£500 for grants in aid of the Richmond and Wollongong Schools of Arts.

£6129 19s. 5d. for miscellaneous services connected with the Department of the Chief Secretary.

The following estimates in connection with the administration of justice were agreed to:—

£1909 6s. 9d., for additional expenses connected with the Supreme and Circuit Courts.

£18, balance of salary for 1862, due to the estate of Mr. Henry Dayrell, late Registrar of the District Court.

£2159 10s., for additional expenses connected with the Courts of Quarter Sessions.

£25 1s. 4d., for deficiency in votes of 1860, 1861, and 1862, for Coroners' inquests.

£116, for the Court of Claims.

Upon the estimate of £11,561 12s. 6d., for miscellaneous expenses, being proposed, Mr. MACPHERSON moved the omission of the item of £2722 9s. 3d., for law expenses, in connection with the case of Berry v. Graham and others. Mr. DARVALL justified the estimate on the ground that the question at issue in the case was a purely legal one; that the municipality of Shoalhaven had acted *bona fide* and for the public benefit in raising it, and that they ought to be relieved from the expenses attending the litigation of a doubtful question of law. Mr. FORSTER, Mr. PIDDINGTON, and Mr. MARTIN denied the *bona fides* in the matter, either of the municipality or of the preceding Government, which had abetted them in their proceedings. Mr. BROWN said that, assuming the proclamation to have been illegal, this was no fault of the municipal authorities, and that it would be a great injustice to saddle them with the loss. After a long discussion, Mr. Macpherson's motion to omit them was negatived by 33 to 15. The estimate was then agreed to.

The following Estimates, in connection with the Department of the Colonial Treasurer, were agreed to:—

£762 10s. for Colonial Treasury.

£1197 3s. 8d. for the Customs Department.

£54 8s. 4d. for contingencies, Sydney Mint.

£245 0s. 4d. for the Post Office.

£174 3s. 10d. for the Money Order Department.

£18,606 4s. 5d. for stores and stationery

£26 for repairs to the hulk Harmony.

£15 6s. 5d. for contingencies, Glebe Island Abattoirs.

£587 0s. 9d. for Harbours, Lighthouses, and Pilot Department.

£12,388 2s. 5d. for miscellaneous services.

The following Estimates, in connection with the Department of Lands, were agreed to:—

£406 8s. 9d. for survey of lands.

£3003 13s. 2d., commission to land agents, &c.

£459 12s. 4d. for management of alpacas.

£55 18s. for compensation to Mr. Topham, late Inspector of Coal-fields.

£250 for the Government Domain.

£170 for salaries and contingencies in connection with roads.

£1602 13s. 9d. for formation and repair of roads.

£1414 16s. 9d. for miscellaneous services.

£850 (to be raised by loan) for dwarf wall and railing between the Domain and the reclaimed land in Woolloomooloo Bay.

The following estimates in connection with the Department of Public Works were agreed to:—

£1184 16s. 8d. for certain salaries in connection with the railway department.

£217 12s. 4d. for harbours and rivers.

£300 for the Colonial Architect's Department.

£8558 9s. for works and buildings.

£3075 for roads, bridges, &c.

£4950 for flood repairs.

£153 10s. for electric telegraphs.

£1870 18s. 9d. for miscellaneous services.

£25,525 3s. 3d. to cover unclassified expenditure for 1863 and previous years.

£20,300 for railways, £12,900 for harbours and rivers, and £5000 towards completion of the Australian Museum—all to be raised by loan.

The Supplementary Estimates having been voted, Mr. COWPER proposed to proceed with the Estimates in chief, when Mr. MACPHERSON objected to proceeding further that evening, it being then near midnight, and moved that the Chairman report progress. After some discussion the motion that the Chairman leave the chair was agreed to, and leave was given for the Committee to sit again at a later hour of the day.

Mr. COWPER then moved that the House adjourn until 7 o'clock, and after some discussion the motion was agreed to.

The House adjourned at half-past 12.

IT is perfectly true that the squatters as a body have no uniform views on the Land Question except to obtain each section for itself the largest quantity of land for the least possible rent. Among them there are many high-minded gentlemen who wish for nothing unfair to the colony, and who are prepared to give all the State can justly demand; but there are others of course who are intent only on their own interest, and a few who would support any injustice towards their fellows if only it would secure better terms for themselves. Hence, while some see with dismay the operation of an Act which has rendered their runs worthless, others remote from the track of mischievous interference smile at the havoc afar off and believe that they are safe themselves for generations to come. To obtain their own objects they will praise the Land Act as a whole, compliment Mr. JOHN ROBERTSON, fondle over one, and cajole another, and fancy the world is none the wiser.

It is quite time that those who are desirous of adapting our Land Law to the real wants of the colony should understand one another. The praise and condemnation of free selection is uttered by persons who are yet—when they come to details—in practical agreement. If a fine piece of country be taken up by farmers, who denies that this is good? But is it necessary to assume that there was no way on earth to this land in virtue of an Act but a few years old? Was there no cultivation before? Is there less in South Australia, where the law still subsists that we too rashly repealed? If a small farmer obtain, at five shillings an acre, land worth five pounds an acre—adjacent to roads made at the common expense, and by hands brought out at a great cost—this is good for him, but it is nevertheless a sacrifice of the general public. If a number of free selectors honestly bent on labour settle a neighbourhood, and obtain the ordinary appendages of civilisation—their being free selectors will have no effect one way or other on their social condition; but that does not destroy the fact that all they are they might have been without free selection had the administration of the land been intelligent, while the evils of free selection might have been avoided, which already are sufficiently apparent to warn us of their full peril. Who ever said that all, or even a tenth part of the free selectors were loafers or cattle stealers? Is it necessary to show that fever exists to produce the statistics of a London plague? Besides, it is well known that the free selectors include the most opulent and respectable—some men have their tenants, others their retainers—*they have their free selectors*. The names on the roll do not disclose the true proprietorship, and under the pretence of establishing an agricultural community there has been a wholesale alienation of the Crown lands to those who were thought to have enough already. Everybody knows all this. There may be means to set aside such arrangements, but this is only a new power of corruption in the hands of the Government of the day. Can any one be surprised that a law so framed and so worked has its ardent friends? How many more will it have if the Government shall sell Crown lands for 5s., if the payment be indefinitely deferred, as lately proposed. The squatters and free selectors may then dance a hornpipe together, and the only party to suffer will be the public, which has no voice. We do not judge of a law by the applause it commands from those who personally profit by it. The masses of the people have no power to appreciate the effects of a measure until they are realised, and then it is too late. Those who have land for nothing—who can turn the Act to account—who can evade its mischief—who can appropriate its benefits—praise the bridge which carries them safely over. Were the Government to turn its debentures into the market at 50 per cent. discount, the local speculators would deem it a good measure, if they could raise 60 upon them; and if the proceeds were taken down to the Civil Service Club, and distributed fairly among the gentlemen who there do congregate, there would be great joy in many a household now troubled by domestic straits, but the joy would extend no further. The public, whose credit and revenue would be compromised, although for the time silent, would have its day of reckoning, when the real character of the transaction would be proclaimed, but in vain.

The speech of Mr. WILSON, the late Minister for Lands, was characterised with the fairness which has often distinguished him when not confined by his old ideas. His upright conduct in office has been often observed. We should be very sorry to allow him to take to pieces a gold repeater, for he has a notion that the mainspring runs outside the fusee, and that the balance wheels an excrescence; but then the case would be safe in his keeping. He has not feared the popular misconstruction when he has admitted that the pastoral interest is worth the care of Parliament, and that it cannot thrive if left in uncertainty. The state of the law was clearly put by him as a great political scandal as well as economical blunder. It is not to be expected that tenants without length of lease will spend money which a long occupation only can repay. If the landlord is in any case interested in giving encouragement to such enterprise as may increase the profit of the tenant, and the ultimate value of the estate, how much more a Government, which will by every advance in the opulence of the country ensure an increase to the revenue, and by the increase of population diminish the comparative cost of administration. We are far from joining in the improvident cry which would get rid of the difficulties of management by alienating the public property for a song. The revenue of the land is nearly the only advantage possessed by a new country over an old one, and is indispensable to lighten the first expenses of colonisation. The law at present, we are told by Mr. ROBERTSON, gives a right to *the Administration* to renew the leases; but Mr. MARTIN'S opinion and Mr. DARVALL'S concur that it does not give *the tenant* a right to renewal. The Government can do justly if it pleases, but it can hold the power of refusal *in terrorem* over the heads of the tenants from one period to the other. If the alternative were that we should surrender the land altogether to the first comers, it may be doubted if this policy would be more mischievous than to convert a body of English gentlemen into poor dependent slaves. They could make no contract—they could give no security—but which must take into account the caprices of the Ministry and the fluctuations of popular feeling. More adventurous spirits would risk their fortunes and find a strange fascination in the gambling element, but to most persons the uncertainty would be a source of embarrassment, and leave a sense of political degradation. The free selectors, as their numbers multiply, will be able to make their own terms with the Government; but the pastoral tenants of the Crown would have no other safety than in the doubtful honour of the Cabinet of the day, or a good understanding by unavowed means with the demagogues whom they could more easily buy in the Assembly than defeat at the poll. It was so they managed in Victoria. The refusal of open justice tends to all sorts of underhand methods for its attainment.

THE Ministry seems to be more satisfied with its arrangement of the Border Customs tariff, than some of the parties do who are affected by it. Remonstrances have already been made in the House by some Riverine squatters, who object to paying Victorian rates of duty, remonstrances are on the way from the South Australian Government, and complaints are also put forward by the Albury wine-growers. These last, however, do not appear to us to have any substantial grievance; on the contrary, they are rather a favoured class than otherwise.

The articles of agreement, it must be admitted, are not couched in the most perspicuous language, and it is not at all wonderful that unwary parties should fail at first to see the whole meaning. Whether the document was carefully constructed in Victoria and accepted in Sydney without demur, or whether it was a joint composition, has not been revealed; but whether the ambiguities are accidental or intentional, it is clear that they have puzzled a good many readers. According to our interpretation of the document, however, the Albury wine-growers, so far from having anything to complain of, will have all the advantages of free trade together with all the benefits of protection.

The Albury wine-growers reside in this colony; they find their best customers in Victoria. Before the border customs were levied the wine crossed the frontier unchallenged. But when we stationed officers to levy duties on dutiable commodities crossing the Murray, Victoria did the same. Under that regime, of course, the wine was taxed, for Victoria collected the same duty on the Murray that it did at Melbourne, and colonial wines entering Melbourne, whether from Adelaide or Sydney, paid a duty, and a duty, too, so heavy as to be rather discouraging to the trade. Now that the Customs' officers have ceased to levy border duties the wine will pass freely again as before. Every cask or bottle that crosses the Murray will have to be reported, at least for the present year, because the revenue officers of both colonies are jointly to take note of all dutiable goods that cross the frontier either way. Some such goods pass into Victoria as well as from it. The net result on which our receipts will be calculated will be the balance after subtracting the duties due to Victoria from the duties due to us. It is principally wine on which Victoria will reckon, because stores sent forward into Riverina are seldom returned again south of the Murray. It is a peculiarity of the case that while our duties will be levied on imports, the Victorian frontier duty will be levied on local produce. Victoria sends us no dutiable article that it produces to balance the Albury wine. We shall receive no money from Victoria which it has not previously levied as duty at Melbourne, but we shall pay what we have not levied as duty. For we have no excise duty on the growth of wine, and yet in the joint account we shall be debited with the duty payable on the Albury wine. The wine-growers will not feel any tax, but the general revenue will virtually pay the duty for them. So that the more prosperous our own wine-growers at Albury are, and the more extensive their consignments to Victoria, the more they will reduce the amount of our border duties. For the tax payable on the wine they sell will be balanced against the taxes due to our revenue on the tea, sugar, tobacco, and grog sent across the Murray into Riverina.

But while the growers will not pay a tax, they will enjoy a protected market. If the South Australians send their wine up the Murray to sell it at Beechworth, the Victorians will levy a tax on it *en route*. If they send it round by Melbourne, it must still pay a tax. So our own Hunter River or Camden wines, if sent to Melbourne, must pay the tax. So that the Albury growers are protected in the Victorian market, not only against the South Australians, but against their own fellow-colonists who produce a similar article nearer to the metropolis.

This is, no doubt, an anomaly. If the wine trade were of more importance, the anomaly would be a serious blot upon the general convention. But it is comparatively of minor importance, and must be accepted as an unavoidable incident. Before the Albury wine trade grows to any enormous dimensions we may have all become wise enough to agree to a common tariff and a Customs-union. And this would at once get rid of all anomalies. There would be a free intercourse then in all commodities which were of colonial production, and all border complications would vanish. We must come to this ultimately; if we had more statesmanship amongst us and less provincial jealousy, we should come to it at once without enduring any longer the inconveniences of its absence.

But the common tariff cannot be a protective tariff. The Union must be based on free trade, and must be a guarantee for its continuance. The notion has gained currency in Victoria that the effect of the convention is, on the whole, favourable to a protective policy, and that it is a step in the direction of a common tariff on that basis. It seems to be assumed that because a thinly populated part of the interior is subjected to a protectionist tariff that the thin end of the wedge is inserted, and that the same or a similar tariff may be more easily spread over the rest of the colony. But this is certainly a delusion. The incidental effect of the convention may possibly be to strengthen the hands of the Protectionist Ministry in Victoria. The mercantile community will be gratified by the settlement of the border question, because the late state of things was injuring the trade between Melbourne and Riverina, and the merchants are the chief opponents of the projected tariff. Moreover, the Ministry will be able to tempt the Council with the prospect of revenue raised without taxation. Out of £75,000 levied on Riverine stores on the basis of the Victorian tariff, perhaps not more than £50,000 will be payable to New South Wales. The odd £25,000 will be all clear profit levied on "foreigners." It can be voted to clearing the Murray, and will compel New South Wales to vote an equal sum for the same purpose.

It is said that the extreme readiness shewn by the Victorian Ministry to come to terms was dictated by the expectation that it would help to smooth the passage of their tariff through the Council. It was a bit of "foreign policy" played off against domestic opponents. It may have been so, but it will not affect the determination of New South Wales to adhere to free trade. We do not suppose that the Ministry gave the Victorian delegates any nods or winks to encourage the expectation that their tariff would soon be that of this colony also; and if they did they certainly reckoned without their host.

RANDWICK RACES.—The Autumn Race Meeting at Randwick commences to-day with every prospect of fine weather. There are five events on the card for to-day—the Maiden Plate, Two Years Stakes, Optional Selling Stakes, Randwick Grand Handicap (the great race of the meeting), and the Waverley Stakes. There are ten probable starters for the first race, nine for the second, four for the third, ten for the fourth, and nine for the fifth. A meeting of the members of Tattersall's was held at the Rooms last night, when a good deal of speculation took place on the events of to-day. Several Calcutta sweeps were drawn on the Maiden Plate and Randwick Handicap. For the Maiden Plate Voltigeur was the favourite; Tamworth and Falcon also having many friends. For the Randwick Handicap, Yattendon was in great request, and backed at 2 to 1 to win. For the great event Volunteer was the next favourite, while Maid of the Lake, Rioter, and Kildare also had many supporters.

GEORGE-STREET MARKET.—A case (Carruthers v. Griffiths) was heard at the Central Police Court yesterday, the object of which was to test the question whether a wholesale *purchaser* of fruit could legally occupy the space between the sheds of the George-street Market allotted to growers or producers, their servants or agents, and which privilege has also, it was said, been extended by the Mayor to the importers of fruit. The case in question was dismissed for want of evidence that the defendant was not acting as the servant or the agent of the producer, but his Worship (Mr. Chapman) decided that the by-law does not give the privilege of offering produce for sale in that place to persons other than the growers or producers of such produce, either personally or by their agents or servants.

PIGEON MATCH.—A pigeon match was shot yesterday, between Mr. H. Payten, of Goulburn, and Mr. A. L. M'Dougal, of Baulkham Hills, eighteen birds each, resulting in favour of Mr. Payten, who succeeded in killing fifteen birds, Mr. M'Dougal having killed only eleven. Several sweepstakes were afterwards shot for, the winners of the several sweeps being Mr. M'Dougal, Mr. Throsby, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Josephson, and Mr. Brodie.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY.—Report of the Infirmary for the month ending 30th April, 1865:—Last report, 141 men; 50 women, 18 children; total, 209. Admitted, 61 men; 29 women; total, 90. Discharged, 55 men; 26 women, 3 children; total, 84. Died, 8 men; 7 women; total, 15. Remaining at this date: 139 men, 46 women, 15 children; total remaining at this date, 200. 11 accidents and urgent cases.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, BALMAIN.—A meeting of the seatholders in this Church was held on Tuesday evening, to consider and direct as to the revenue and expenditure of the Church funds. The only matter to be considered was as to the desirability of apportioning a sum to supplement the stipend of the minister, and, in order to effect the object in view, it was resolved "that there should be paid to the Rev. W. Stack, incumbent, the sum of two hundred pounds annually, to be made up by Easter collection and otherwise."

YOUNG MEN'S PRESBYTERIAN INSTITUTE.—The usual fortnightly meeting of the members of this association, was held last night in the Presbyterian Church, Macquarie-street, Mr. Alexander Gilchrist occupied the chair. Mr. R. M'Dougal read an interesting paper on the subject of "coal," and much valuable information was elicited by the discussion which followed. A vote of thanks was given to the essayist.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—A temperance meeting was held last night, in the Hall, Pitt-street, Mr. John Davis in the chair. Messrs. Palmer, Palser, Iles, Rooney, and Carson addressed the audience, which was numerous, and at the close of the proceedings several persons signed the pledge.

BALMAIN NEW TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.—Pursuant to advertisement, an extraordinary meeting took place on Tuesday evening last, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Balmain, the vice-president in the chair; when gentlemen severally from England, Ireland, Wales, and Sydney, consisting of Messrs. Griffiths, Palsers, Jenkins, Allen, and Davis, who in the most beautiful, touching, and impressive manner set forth the claims of teetotalism as being best suited to man in all stages of his existence, and also in every clime, station, and profession—not forgetting to remind the fair sex of their weighty responsibility as parents and sisters. At the close of the meeting a large number of both sexes came forward, and subscribed their names, as pledging themselves to become members of the institution.—*Communicated.*

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Yesterday the City Coroner held an inquest concerning the death of Mr. Colin M'Leod, a clerk in the Immigration Office, who died suddenly yesterday morning. Dr. Lander deposed that deceased had suffered from an affection of the chest, heart, and lungs, and that death resulted from a fit of apoplexy. Verdict accordingly.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A barrowman named Timothy Horn, aged sixty years, died on Tuesday night whilst being removed by some constables to the Infirmary. He was found in a dying state in King-street. An inquest is to be held to-day.

THE LATE MR. CLARK IRVING.—The *Illustrated London News* of 28th January states that soon after Mr. Irving's arrival in England from New South Wales, he gave £100 worth of prizes for shorthorns to the agricultural show which was held at his native town of Wigton, Cumberland; and the principal cup was won by Royal Butterfly, who was well backed up by Royal Butterfly 11th. At the first of the Babraham sales he gave the highest price of the day (220 guineas) for Drawing-room Rose, and also bid boldly from the auctioneer's waggon for Rose of Lancashire, Roan Knight's Butterfly, and Frederick's Farewell, on the Towneley day.

THE OPERA.—Another crowded and fashionable audience, yesterday evening, assembled at the Prince of Wales Theatre, anticipating that "Trovatore," (always popular), would be performed; Mr. Squires, however, who, as was evident on the previous evening, suffered from an affection in the throat, was compelled to succumb to its virulence, and could not appear last night. We believe this is only the second time during the long period he has been before the Sydney public that he failed to appear when announced. "Sonnambula" was substituted, and though some disappointment probably existed among those who had made up their minds to witness Verdi's opera, it was soon evident that the audience were more than satisfied with the compulsory alteration. The change in the opera also involved a change in the original cast of "Sonnambula," as Mr. Armes Beaumont made his *debut* as Elvino, and though taken at a very short notice, and without a full rehearsal, he sustained the character and sang the difficult music in a style so excellent as to create quite a *furore*. Much as he has unquestionably improved, so marked a success could scarcely have been expected; and, as he wisely avoided that extreme elaboration only to be successfully attempted by more experienced artists, he was not once at fault. The opening solo and duet with Amina (Madame Escott). "Take now this ring," was a sufficient proof, at the outset, that he was equal to the necessity of the occasion. The cavatina "All is lost," and the aria "Still so gently o'er me stealing," were both well given and loudly applauded, and his acting all through was, under all the circumstances, very creditable. Madame Escott is undoubtedly the chief spirit of the company. On her tact as an *artiste* much must have depended last night, as there is great difficulty attending a performance even after rehearsal, when *soprano* and *tenore* meet for the first time—but when they have *not* rehearsed together, the difficulty is enormously increased; and on the more experienced performer falls the anxiety of ensuring success. Madame Escott's impersonation of Amina is so well known as to dispense with oft-repeated eulogiums. Mr. Wharton sustained the character of Count Rodolph and sang "As I view those scenes so charming" most effectively. The *role* of Lisa was sustained by Mrs. Ada King, who received a round of hearty applause for the manner in which she sang the pretty *Aria* "Sounds so joyful." Mr. Frank Trevor was amusing in the character of Alessio. Herr Lundberg performed on the clarionet; that he is a most accomplished player there can be no doubt, but so far from it being a solo, the *accompaniment* frequently overpowered the executant, and thus the resources of the instrument and the talent of the performer to some extent suffered an eclipse. Those portions, however, which could be heard distinctly, were sufficient to elicit very warm applause. We may again refer in terms of approbation to the orchestra and chorus, and to the excellent violin playing of M. Fleury, who as a leader is unquestionably of the first order. There are so many first-class instrumentalists—including Messrs. Rice, M'Coy, Eigenschenck, Hodge, Chase, Creed, Royal, and the performers on the French horn—that it would be strange indeed if the instrumentation were not superior to what has been heard here before. The chorus has improved in volume and decision so much as to surpass even that engaged for the first representation of the "Huguenots." This evening, the "Bohemian Girl" will be performed, in which Miss Emma Neville will make her *debut* in opera as the "Queen of the Gipsies."

THE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—The first troupe of Minstrels, including Messrs. Collins, Nish, and Rainford, arrived by the Wonga Wonga steamer from Melbourne, and proceed to Brisbane by the Cawarra to-day. They anticipate returning to this city in about two months.

TO WHAT BASE USES MAY WE COME AT LAST.—The *Wangaratta Despatch* says:—"It may not be generally known that an act, the parallel of which might in vain be looked for among the stories of the most savage tribes, was perpetrated upon the remains of the bushranger Morgan, as he lay in the police camp, after the Coroner's inquisition had decided upon and recorded the verdict, and the majority of the public had departed, after their curiosity was glutted by gazing on the peculiar features, the flowing locks, and the luxuriant beard and moustache of the unfortunate man. The razor or knife was, by the order or the act of some high official, brought into requisition, the lower part of the face hacked, and the skin and portion of the flesh dragged round and over the chin, till the operator performed the task of taking from the corpse his massive beard. The disgusting job finished, the official departed with his trophy, to be gazed at and admired by distant friends. Those who were eager to see the corpse, and who were late in gratifying the feeling, were horror-stricken with the spectacle which presented itself to their view. The decomposed state of the head when it arrived in Melbourne may have precluded, perhaps, the possibility of the detection of the horrible desecration; but numbers of our townspeople are aware of it."

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

MUDGEE.

Wednesday, 4 p.m.

THE men charged with sticking up Croy's public-house on the Pipeclay diggings were brought before the Police Court yesterday. The hearing of the case continued until a late hour yesterday evening, when it was adjourned until to-morrow (Thursday).

WEST MAITLAND.

Wednesday, 5 p.m

At the meeting of the Hunter River Vineyard Association there were not so many persons present as usual owing to bad weather. The wines were pronounced to be of a superior quality. There were twenty-three samples. Mr. Keene was re-elected president.

We have had heavy rain during the night.

DENILIQUIN.

Wednesday, 7 p.m.

At the monthly meeting of the Riverine Council, held yesterday, the following resolution was adopted:—"That the arrangements recently effected by the Government of New South Wales, empowering Victoria to impose her tariff on the inhabitants of Riverina, is a practical admission of the inability of New South Wales to govern Riverina. That it is most unjust and injurious to the great wine-growing and agricultural districts of the Upper Murray, whose products imported for consumption into Victoria are subject to the Victorian tariff, whereas Victorian products pass across the Murray into Riverina free. That the imposition of the Victorian tariff on goods imported into New South Wales from South Australia is not only unfair and unconstitutional, but is exacting and oppressive on the settlers of the Darling, the Lower Murray, and the Lachlan districts, and that this Council protests against any system of collecting Customs duties which imposes upon Riverina taxes from which eastern New South Wales is exempt, or which is calculated to destroy the long existing commerce between Riverina and South Australia."

BRISBANE.

Wednesday, 5 p.m.

The addresses to the Governor in reply to his Speech in opening Parliament, were agreed to last night, and presented to his Excellency to-day. Both Houses have adjourned till Tuesday.

MELBOURNE.

Wednesday, 8 p.m.

Light weight candles are quoted at 7½d.; full weight, 9½d. to 9¾d. duty paid. Sales in bond, for export, have been made at 8¾d.

Breadstuffs in moderate demand. Adelaide flour at £22 to £22 10s.; wheat, 9s. 6d.

In teas 290 chests good congous sold at 18½d; larger sales have been made privately at about the same rate.

Sales of sugars, ex several ships, by auction occupied much attention, the prices were, £30 for rations; £31, for brown; £32 to £33, medium counters; £34, £35, £36 and £37 fine counters; yellow crystals, £43 to £44 0s. 6d. Privately sales of brewing crystals were made at £35 10s.

Sales of medium tens tobacco are reported at 11½d.

ARRIVED AT QUEENSCLIFF.—Spirit of the North, from London.

TASMANIA.

29th April.

Wheat is quoted at 8½d; flour, at £18 to £20.

ADELAIDE.

Wednesday, 7 p.m.

The commission of inquiry into the late railway accident closed to-day. Mr. Hare read a long statement, in which he tried to throw the blame on the resident engineer and foreman of the gang repairing the road. The decision of the commissioners will be sent in to the Government.

It is reported that Dr. Murphy, late Catholic Bishop of Hyderabad, has been appointed Bishop of Adelaide.

The meeting of the shareholders of the National Banking Company, held to-day, passed off very satisfactorily; Messrs. Ascott and Blyth were re-elected directors.

Trade quiet. Breadstuffs very dull. Sales of wheat at the Port were made at 8s. 4d., but there is little demand. No change in flour.

The cargo ex Omagh, from Singapore, was offered to-day by auction. Manila rope sold at £55. Cheroots, Havanah-shaped, 61s. Crystal sugars, £33 12s. 6d. A poor sample of coffee passed at 9½d.

ARRIVED.—Secret, from Launceston; Europa, from Geographé Bay, Western Australia; Burlington, from London, with 281 immigrants; Willing Lass, from Melbourne; Commodore, from New York.

SAILED.—Preciosa, for Sydney; Coorong, for Melbourne.

The South Australian (s.) will sail on Tuesday, and Penola, on Wednesday.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, and Harness.

MR. F. P. MEARES.—At the Railway Station, at half-past 10 o'clock, Cows, Calves, Lambs, Pigs, Poultry, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—At the University Hotel, Glebe, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture and Effects.

MESSRS. H. CHATTO AND CO.—At their Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Printing Press and assorted Newspaper Type; at 11 o'clock, General Stationery, Books, Ink, &c.

MESSRS. BRADLEY AND NEWTON.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Marble Statuary, Monuments for Cemeteries, Fonts and Vases, Oil Paintings, &c.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At the Australian Bonded Stores, at 11 o'clock, Negrohead and Cavendish Tobacco.

MESSRS. NEWELL AND WALLIS.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Cows, Calves, Lambs, Pigs, Poultry, &c.

MR. BREWSTER.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at 10 o'clock, Wool.

MESSRS. IRWIN AND TURNER.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at 10 o'clock, Wool and Sheepskins.

MR. O. B. EBSWORTH.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at 10 o'clock, Wool, Sheepskins, and Cotton.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at 10 o'clock, Wool and Sheepskins.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at 10 o'clock, Wool.

MR. H. B. REID.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at 10 o'clock, Wool and Sheepskins.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Watches, Firearms, Clothing, &c.

RIOT AT THE NEW RUSH OLD PIPECLAY.—Intelligence was received in Mudgee on Sunday that the police were required at the diggings, and two troopers were sent out. On Monday morning, word was brought in that the disturbance had assumed the form of a riot, and that the two troopers were unable to make any arrests, from the number of the rioters. On receipt of this news, other six troopers were at once dispatched. It appears that for some time past an ill feeling has been breeding between Mr. Croy, of the Star Inn, and the Donnys; one evening last week Croy and one of these men had some words, and Croy struck him; the man challenged Croy to take off his rings and fight, but this Croy declined to do, and nothing more came of it till Saturday last, when a little after midnight some Donegalers broke into the bar and helped themselves. Croy tried to stop them, when they assaulted him and he fled. They tried to discover his retreat, but without success, going to several of the stores to see if he was secreted there; and this it was that led to the report that they were sticking up the other stores. On Sunday they again assembled, and took possession of the bar, helping themselves to whatever they wished, not being deterred by the presence of the two constables. On Monday morning the mob met once more, to the number of about two hundred, but it is probable that the majority of these were merely looking on, and in no way chargeable with stealing the stock. However, Mr. Warburton, on receiving the information yesterday, immediately swore in a number of special constables, and proceeded to the diggings. On arriving there it was found that the reinforcement of police which had preceded them had made five arrests, but two were afterwards released, it appearing that they had not taken any active part in the proceedings, and the remainder had dispersed on hearing that the police were coming. The other three were brought into Mudgee, and are now in the lock-up. There are several of the rioters still at large, who are known to the police, and who will probably be shortly apprehended. Mr. Croy says that £30 was taken besides what they drank. The police remained in charge all last night. The stock is completely gone, but the premises are not materially damaged.—*Western Post.*

CONFERENCE OF CHAIRMEN OF THE SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITIES.

A MEETING of chairmen of the suburban municipalities was held on Tuesday, at the Central Police Office, Sydney, "to consider the expediency of some organisation among municipal councils for procuring such amendments of the law as their experience may have shewn to be necessary, and for general co-operation in other respects."

This meeting was called in pursuance of certain resolutions adopted, in conference, by the chairmen of Waverley, Waterloo, Marrickville, and Newtown on the 22nd ultimo. The attendance of all the chairmen of municipalities, within eight miles of Sydney, had been requested. Two only of such chairmen were absent on Tuesday—the chairman of Waterloo (one of the conveners) whose absence was unaccounted for, and the chairman of the Glebe, who had taken no notice whatever of the request. The gentlemen present were the Rev. R. Mansfield, chairman of Balmain; Mr. John Birrell, chairman of Waverley; Mr. Henry Munro, chairman of Newtown; Mr. William Amner, chairman of Marrickville; Mr. Thomas Wild, chairman of Redfern; Mr. James Larkin, chairman of Cook; Dr. Francis Campbell, chairman of Hunter's Hill; Mr. William Taylor, chairman of Paddington; Mr. Charles Martyn, chairman of Woollahra; Mr. John Dawson, chairman of Randwick; Mr. C. M. Dean, chairman of Darlington; and Mr. Charles St. Julian (formerly chairman of Waverley), honorary secretary.

The Rev. R. Mansfield was called to the chair.

The CHAIRMAN having formally opened the proceedings and stated the general objects of the meeting,

The Honorary Secretary read the following memoranda agreed to by the chairmen of Waverley, Waterloo, Marrickville, and Newtown, and embodying their views:—

I.

Although the Municipalities Act of 1858 is one which affects the interests of the whole colony, although it is undeniable that it has worked much good, and although it is nevertheless so defective in many respects that it ought long since to have been wholly replaced by a more perfect law, there seems little prospect of such a consummation. For several years past the hope of an amended Act has been held out, each time ending in disappointment. The fate of the bills brought in for this purpose has been uniform. Delayed by party struggles and thrust aside to make way for every measure in which any number of members of Parliament felt a peculiar interest, each "Municipalities Act Amendment Bill" has been left undisposed of until the time has arrived for prorogation, and has *then* been cast over with some vague promises for the "next session."

In the meantime, however, question after question as to the working of this imperfect law has arisen in the Courts, and many of its obscurities have thus been cleared away.

These proceedings, although a source of great expense and vexation to the parties concerned have, no doubt, rendered the Act of 1858 more workable.

If, therefore, the two or three principal impediments to its practical operation which still remain were got rid of by a short amendatory enactment, things might, without any serious inconvenience, go on as they are, until a general and well digested Act could be passed.

It is hoped that, on a proper representation, Parliament might be induced, even during the present session, to pass a short bill of the nature alluded to.

II.

Municipalities incorporated under the Act of 1858 have a great many interests in common. The duties, powers, and liabilities of their councils, and of the members and officers of such councils are identical. So also are the rights and responsibilities of ratepayers.

The only differences of action which ought to exist, therefore, are such as may be necessitated by circumstances of a purely local character. And, even as to these differences, the action in all municipalities similarly circumstanced should, as far as possible, be uniform.

With uniformity of action every legal decision as to the working of the law in any of these municipalities, and every well established precedent as to the practice of any of their councils, would be a guide to all.

For these reasons it would be obviously to the advantage, not only of municipal councillors but of their constituents, if there was a constant interchange among the former of such information as, in the performance of their duties, they cannot fail to acquire. Also if such information (and other data of the like nature) were so collected and recorded as to be readily available to all parties concerned.

To attain these ends co-operation is necessary. Each council must, indeed, act upon its own separate authority and responsibility, but there is no reason why there should not be a constant interchange of advice—a constant comparison of experiences. Neither is there any reason why several councils should not, when expedient, act combinedly for any common object; such as for urging any change of the law deemed necessary; for the trial of any legal questions in which they were equally interested; for a careful revision of by-laws; or for any purposes of the like character.

III.

It is agreed, therefore—

1. That a meeting of the chairmen of all the suburban municipalities shall be convened in the name of the undersigned. Such meeting to be holden in the magistrates' room at the Central Police Office, Sydney, at 11 a.m., on Tuesday, the 2nd May next.

2. That the opinion of such meeting shall also be taken as to the expediency of an united appeal to Parliament for the immediate passage of a short amendatory Act.

3. That the opinion of such meeting shall also be taken as to the expediency of some permanent co-operative organisation among municipal councils for the purposes already mentioned.

4. That such chairmen as concur in the views of the undersigned—or in such views as may be adopted by the majority—be requested to lay the same, at once, before their respective councils and to urge prompt co-operative action.

5. That although for the sake of convenience and for merely initiatory purposes it is only thought desirable to invite the co-operative action of the councils of suburban municipalities, the ultimate co-operation as far as practicable of *all* municipalities incorporated under the Act of 1858 (or under any Act which may be passed in amendment of the same) is considered desirable.

There was a lengthened discussion upon the subject involved in the above memoranda. The meeting was unanimous in holding that there ought to be a strong effort made to secure the passage during the present session of a short Amendatory Act, to remove the principal impediments to the working of the Municipalities Act of 1858 which still existed, so as to render the same practically workable. There was some slight difference of opinion as to what amendments were thus necessary, but the majority thought that those suggested by the honorary secretary might suffice for present purposes. These were, first, a legalisation of the position of such municipalities as embraced portions of town and country, and were therefore affected by the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Berry v. Graham. Secondly, a more accurate definition of municipal electors. Thirdly, a provision to meet such a case as that of Redfern or of any other municipality with a council of but six members, which, by the extension of its population, became entitled to a council of nine. Fourthly, to legalise notice of assessment, to all unknown or non-resident proprietors, by advertisement. These four suggestions might, it was understood, be embodied in a bill of as many clauses, which Parliament might be prevailed upon to pass during the present session, while there would be no hope whatever of obtaining the enactment of a more comprehensive measure. Mr. Birrell suggested that there was also an imperative necessity for a clause to legalise the levy and collection of rates half-yearly, and the meeting seemed inclined to concur in this view. Without positively deciding, however, what such Amendatory Bill should contain, the following resolutions were adopted unanimously:—1. (Moved by Mr. Dawson, and seconded by Dr. Campbell)

That, in the opinion of this meeting, an earnest appeal ought to be at once made to the proper authorities—Executive and Legislative—for the passage, during the present session of Parliament, of a short Amendatory Act, to remedy the principal defects in the Municipalities Act of 1858; and to render the same practically workable until a general and well-digested measure can be passed.

2. (Moved by Mr. Birrell and seconded by Mr. Deane)

That the Rev. R. Mansfield and Messrs. Dawson, Martyn, and Birrell, with the honorary secretary, be appointed a committee to prepare a Draft Amendatory Bill, and to transmit the same to the chairman now present, in order that the latter may lay it before their respective councils.

The consideration of the further question as to permanent co-operative organisation was adjourned until after that of the proposed Amendatory Bill should have been disposed of.

The meeting was then adjourned until 10 a.m. on Thursday, the 11th instant.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Will you kindly permit me to make known to the Police authorities through your valuable medium the wants of this locality as regards police protection.

Doubtless the Inspector-General has heard of the many late robberies and attempts at robbery that have taken place, or been attempted in this locality, in fact, it is almost an every day occurrence.

Police from Parramatta are frequently seen scouring these hills and dales by reason of the various reports sent to them, and in justice to the sergeant in command, according to the voice of the people, he is a clever and energetic officer, but he cannot be both here and there when his services are require at another place.

There is a constable stationed at Blacktown who does the duty generally of this locality, and, according to report, does it well. He, I believe, lately apprehended some of the thieves who frequent this neighbourhood, and one of them, he captured some five miles from here on the Western Road.

I allude to this circumstance merely to show that police duty here cannot be done without the assistance of a horse, which I believe to be all the requirements urgently necessary at present, because the man himself is always willing and ready to do what he can—but what can a man on foot do when the object of his pursuit may be two, three, or even a greater number of miles in advance of him?

The Inspector-General by sending a horse to the constable who has charge of this scattered locality, would confer a favour on its inhabitants.

A RESIDENT.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I am a squatter, just arrived in Sydney, and naturally have employed my first leisure in inspecting the various strange sights of the metropolis.

Last night, being tired of Wax Works and Wild Beast Shows, I anticipated a cheap entertainment in listening to the debate in the Assembly on Mr. White's motion on fixity of tenure for the class to which I belong. Entertainment I certainly got, but, if cheap, it was assuredly nasty.

I suppose my mind has been opened, and I am certain my weak intellect has been astonished by seeing, for the first time, the collective wisdom of the colony in actual operation.

When I heard an hon. member using in his place such expressions as, "And so we'll go in for a jolly good fight," and "I'll find a customer at cost price for any squattage within twenty-four hours," I began to doubt whether I had got into a bear garden or an auction room; and when I actually saw an honorable gentleman exhibit on the table of the House an electioneering placard, I confess that rough as my squatting perceptions may be of what is seemly and admissible in an assembly of senators discussing a question of national importance, I felt my sense of decency thoroughly outraged.

I may be wrong—probably, I am so; but if these be the manners of the town I consider myself fortunate that my lot has been cast in the country.

I am, Sir, yours &c.,

CORYDON.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the Will of JAMES EASTON, late of Sirius Cove, near Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given, that at the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to this honourable Court, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed James Easton, deceased, may be granted to HENRY BAKER ALDERTON, of Mossman's Bay, the executor in the said will named.
Dated this 3rd day of May, A.D. 1865.
GEORGE W. GRAHAM, Proctor for the said executor, 6, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ACCOUNTS and PLANS of DISTRIBUTION in the undermentioned Estates showing dividends as below specified, now lie in the Office of Insolvency, Sydney, for inspection; and any person interested desiring to object to the confirmation of any such accounts or plans must lodge his objection in writing in the said office, on or before 15th instant, otherwise the said Accounts Current and Plans of Distribution will, on THURSDAY, 18th May instant, be confirmed as lodged.
Sydney, 2nd May, 1865.
FREDERICK THOMAS HUMPHERY, Official Assignee.
THOMAS HANNA, of Dungog, second dividend of 6d per £
ROBERT NEWCOMBE, of Dungog, ditto ditto of 3s 4d per £
HENRY L. CHAPMAN, of Newcastle, ditto ditto of 3¼d per £
PHILIP WALSH, of Sydney, ditto ditto of ¾d per £
JOHN STUDD BROWN, of Bathurst, third ditto of 3¼d per £
GEORGE M. ROBERTSON, of Newcastle, first ditto of 1s 7½d per £
JOHN CHARLES BONARIUS, of Lake Macquarie, first ditto of 6 1-16d per £
THOMAS JORDAN, of Kingdora Ponds, ditto ditto of 1s 3¼d per £
CAMPBELL WHALAN, of Fish River, ditto ditto of 1s 6d per £
THOMAS KAVANAGH, of Sydney, ditto ditto of 2s 8¼d per £
ALFRED C. BEGBIE, of Port Macquarie, second ditto of 1½d per £
DAVID WILEY, of Sydney, ditto ditto of 5d per £
JAMES TOBIN, of Sydney, an account showing receipts and disbursements
CHARLES BROWN, of Sydney, tailor, ditto
DENNIS PATRICK KEOGH, of Quat Quatta, squatter, 2¼d per £
DAN KITTON, of Jerry's Plains, 7s 7-½d per £, on preferent claim
JAMES M'DONALD, of Dubbo, 3¼d per £
THOMAS HOWARTH, of Evans Plains, 2¼d per £.

UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given that the DIVIDEND at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, declared at the Half-yearly General Meeting, will be payable at the Company's Offices, 325, George-street, on and after FRIDAY, the 28th instant.
WILLIAM RAE, Manager.
26th April, 1865.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—DURHAM and IRWIN.
The undersigned begs to notify that, having purchased the interest of the late CHARLES C. DURHAM (his former partner in the above firm), he will liquidate all debts due by the late firm, and receive all debts due to the same.
JOHN EDWARD IRWIN.
Referring to the above advertisement, I have, THIS DAY, admitted Mr. JOHN ANDREW TURNER, of West Maitland, as my Partner in the business, which will henceforward be carried on under the style and title of IRWIN and TURNER, Wool Brokers and General Commission Agents.
JOHN EDWARD IRWIN.
Sydney, 1st May, 1865.

THE UNDERSIGNED, leaving the colony, requests all persons having left Watches for repairs to call for them before the 14th of May.
All claims to be sent in by the same date.
GEORGE CHIFFINCH, 129, Prince-street.

MR. JAMES LAZARUS, being no longer in my employ, is not authorised to receive any moneys on my account. M. M'MAHON, 410, George-street.
2nd May, 1865.

I HAVING SOLD TWO BULLOCKS, of the following description, which have been running at my station on the Bogan River, the owners can obtain the net proceeds upon application to me, at Wellwood, near Orange:—One red and white bullock, branded JB over ⌐ on rump on both sides; one red bullock, branded HF (conjoined) over W on ribs near side, W in semicircle on rump off side.
ANDREW KERR.
Wellwood, 29th April.

THE Undersigned, having established themselves at MELBOURNE, as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS, are prepared to act as agents for Sydney houses, either to purchase or sell on commission. Their well-known mercantile experience will be a sufficient guarantee that all business entrusted to them will be executed with punctuality and integrity.
L. and S. SPYER, 80, Queen-street.

FUSSELL'S ENGRAVED MAP OF AUSTRALASIA, by the Geographer to the Queen; the best in the world. Office, Mort's-passage, George-street, and Crescent-street, Church-hill.

TURKISH BATH, Bligh-street.—Gentlemen's Bath open daily from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Ladies' Bath open daily from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Working Men's Bath open daily from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

"But the bath is of still greater importance to the healthy than to the sick; for to be kept well is better than to be cured, and a harmless, luxurious, invigorating, and life-prolonging recreation, is better than all medicine. The bath is to the individual man, comprising his liver, kidneys, and skin, what the sun is to the world and its inhabitants."—Dr. ERASMUS WILSON.
"I am more and more every day persuaded by my experience of the great value of the Turkish Bath. I have been boiled, or rather roasted again into youth."—Sir JOHN FYFE, M.D., introducer of the bath into the Newcastle Infirmary.
"In Cyprus, where there is a mixed Mahometan and Christian population, the Mahometans who use the Turkish Bath are almost free from consumption, while the Christians, who do not use it, fall frequent victims to that disease."—Dr. BARTER.
"Gout and rheumatism are hardly known among the bathing population of Turkey."—URQUHART.
"The Turkish Bath is looked upon so much in the light of a panacea, that the lower orders never dream of consulting a physician when taken ill."—Dr. MILLIGEN, physician to the Sultan.

DR. SOUTHAM'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, a safe and simple remedy, are strongly recommended; they give immediate relief, and cure in a few days. Prepared only by W. PRATT, dispensing chemist, 519, George-street, Sydney. Sold in boxes, 1s. and 2s. 6d. each; per post 1s. 2d. and 2s. 10d.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.—This excellent Family Pill is a medicine of long-tried efficacy for purifying the blood, so very essential for the foundation of good health, and correcting all disorders of the stomach and bowels. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength; a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys will rapidly take place; and renewed health will be the quick result of taking this medicine, according to the directions accompanying each box.
Persons of full habit, who are subject to headache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their timely use.
For females, these pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dullness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and gives healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.
To mothers they are confidently recommended as the best medicine that can be taken, and for children of all ages they are unequalled.
These pills unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect; and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorised the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229, Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamps affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.
Sold in England at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.
Agents for Sydney, Messrs. J. and E. ROW (late Messrs. Foss, Son, and Co.), 219, Pitt-street.

SHAW'S Rheumatic Specific. It never fails. In bottles, 2s. 6d. T. SHAW, Chemist, 70, King-street.

DR. ROBERTS' Celebrated OINTMENT, called THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND is confidently recommended to the public as an unfailing remedy for wounds of every description, scalds, scorbutic eruptions, burns, sore and inflamed eyes, &c. Sold in pots, 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 11s, and 22s each.
Also his Pilulæ Antiscrophulæ, confirmed by sixty years' experience to be one of the best alterative medicines ever offered to the public. They form a mild and superior family aperient, that may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet. Sold in boxes, 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, and 22s each.—Sold wholesale by the proprietors, BEACH and BARNICOTT, Bridport, Dorsetshire; by the London houses, and retail by all respectable medicine vendors in the colonies.

EAU DE VICHY.—We have this day forwarded to the following chemists a supply of "Eau de Vichy," in order that parties requiring the same may obtain it readily, and in any quantity:—
Mr. Jenkins.................. } Sydney.
Kirchbaum.................. }
Watson.................. }
Sloper, William-street .... }
Rowling .... Parramatta.
HENRIQUES, JOUBERT, and CO.
Sole agents for the Imperial Establishment of Vichy.

O'NEILL'S CHERRY WORM SYRUP.—Among the many preparations introduced for the destruction of worms in children, this will be found the most useful. It is easily administered on account of its sweetness; it relieves the restlessness caused by the worms, and will entirely remove them from the system. Prepared only by E. H. O'NEILL, Chemist and Druggist, corner of Pitt and King streets, Sydney. In bottles, 1s 6d each.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—By her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. Painless adaptation of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palate, without springs, wires, or fastenings. Dr. J. EMANUEL, Doctor of Dental Surgery, No. 178, corner of Pitt and King streets, Dental diploma dated 1836. From one to a complete set made and permanently fixed in two days, avoiding delay and expense to those who reside in the country. A set will last a lifetime. Extraction of sound stumps not required. Decayed teeth stopped with Dr. E.'s own gold cement; it never shrinks or changes colour. Charges in accordance with persons circumstances. Teeth extracted, cleansed from tartar. Children's teeth regulated. Instantaneous relief for toothache, sold in bottles with directions for use. No. 178, corner of Pitt and King streets, opposite Mr. Toogood's Hotel.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.—The most violent cough may be speedily relieved by taking the Pectoral Oxymel of Carragheen, a single dose of which will allay that irritation in the throat so distressing to asthmatic persons, and one bottle will in most cases effect a cure. Sold in bottles, at 1s 6d, 2s 6d, and 4s 6d each. Prepared only by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, Sydney, and sold by all chemists and storekeepers.

DRAGEES DE GELIS AND CONTE.—Approved by the Academy of Medicine of Paris.
From different reports made to the Academy, both in 1840 and at later dates, it is recognised that the DRAGEES DE GELIS ET CONTE is the best and safest Iron Medicine for the cure of Pale Colours, Whites, and Nervous Debility in both sexes. Also, for young females at critical periods.
General Depot in Paris—LABELONYE et CIE, Rue Bourbon Villeneuve, 19, Paris; or Sydney, J. and E. ROW, Pitt-street.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. Established in 1832.
The only genuine preparation for the permanent cure of DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.
It has cured the most dangerous and confirmed cases of
Old sores — Abscesses
Boils — Ulcers
Tumours — Pimples
Scrofula, or King's Evil.
It entirely eradicates mercury from the system, and is the only medicine to be relied on in cases of
Salt Rheum
Ringworm — Tetter
Scurvy — Rheumatism — Neuralgia
Venereal and Mercurial Diseases, General Debility
Loss of Appetite Langour Dizziness
Liver Complaint Billiousness
Throat Diseases, &c.
Guaranteed to be the most powerful and purest preparation of
GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA
that is put up for sale.
It is the very best, and in fact the only sure and reliable medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood, or from excessive use of mercury.
The afflicted may rest assured that there is not the least particle of mineral, mercurial, or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is perfectly harmless, and may be administered to persons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or to the most helpless infants, without doing the least injury.
Put up in large quart bottles, and for sale by all leading druggists.
BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, the great cure for all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels.
For many years these Pills have been used in daily practice, always with the best results, and it is with the greatest confidence they are recommended to the afflicted. They are composed of the most costly, purest, and best vegetable extracts and balsams, such as are but seldom used in ordinary medicines, on account of their great cost; and the combination of rare medicinal properties is such that in long-standing and difficult diseases, when other medicines have completely failed, these extraordinary pills have effected speedy and thorough cures.
For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Liver Complaints, Constipation, Headache, Dropsy, Piles, and as a Dinner Pill, they are unrivalled.
They also act in harmony with that great blood purifier, Bristol's Sarsaparilla.
Put up in glass bottles, price 1s. 6d. For sale by all leading druggists.
J. and E. ROW, sole agents, 219, Pitt-street, Sydney.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, SUGAR COATED, (IN BOTTLES), a new and successful REMEDY for the CURE OF ALL
Bilious Diseases — Piles
Indigestion — Skin Diseases
Gout — Jaundice
Foul Stomach — Rheumatism
Fevers — Costiveness
Head Ache — Worms
Dropsy — Neuralgia
Nervousness
and
Pains in the breast, side, back, and limbs, &c., &c.
Indeed very few are the diseases in which a PURGATIVE MEDICINE is not more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented if a harmless but effectual CATHARTIC were more freely used. No person can be well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides, it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative. This is alike true of Colds, Feverish Symptoms, and Bilious Derangements. They all tend to become or produce the deep-seated and formidable distempers which load the hearses all over the land. Hence a reliable FAMILY PHYSIC is of the first importance to the public health, and this pill has been perfected with consummate skill to meet that demand.
An extensive trial of its virtues, by physicians, professors, and patients has shown results surpassing anything known of any medicine. Cures have been effected beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. As a dinner pill, and for purifying the blood (IN CONJUNCTION WITH AYER'S SARSAPARILLA) they are unexceptionable, and only require a trial.
PREPARED BY J. C. AYER, M.D., LOWELL, MASS.
Sold by all respectable chemists and druggists in town, and by
Mr. Powell, Berrima — Mr. H. Tozer, Port Macquarie
Mr. Tuke, Parramatta — Mr. G. Barclay, Twofold Bay.
Mr. Dean, Windsor
SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, wholesale agent, Pitt-street, Sydney.

CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE.—IN CHANCERY.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the statements of the defendant Freeman were deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say that they had been sworn to. Eminent hospital physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See TIMES, July 13, 1864.
The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
FEVERS, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, Consumption, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.—The safest and best remedy is that marvellous one known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M.R.C.S.L. (Ex-Army Medical Staff), and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. DAVENPORT, pharmaceutical chemist, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and the numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this medicine as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or leaving any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses.
None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the wrapper.
, Beware of counterfeits sold under the same name.
Wholesale agents for Sydney—Messrs. M. A. WORMS and CO., 21, Wynyard-lane.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Enfeebled existence.—This medicine embraces every attribute required in any remedy. It overturns the foundations of disease laid by defective food and impure air. In obstructions or congestions of the liver and lungs it is especially serviceable. Sold at 244, Strand, London, and at all druggists.

BEAUTIFUL CLEAN LINEN.—W. G. NIXEY'S CRYSTALLISED EXTRACT OF FULLER'S EARTH is the cheapest and best article for washing and beautifying linen, woollen, lace, lawn, muslin, &c.; possesses unqualified efficacy in removing grease, stains, and the smoke-like colour of linen produced from bad washing, the excessive use of soda, lime, and other preparations of caustic alkali.
"The Extract of Fuller's Earth is the quickest and most effective article ever introduced, incapable of injury to the hands or the finest fabric, and requires only to be tried to be appreciated."—TIMES, August 27, 1854.
May be obtained through any respectable tradesman. Sample packets, with full directions for use, price 1d. and 6d. 12, Soho-square, London.

THE EXCITEMENT respecting the "GLYCERINE" SOAP POWDER is daily increasing everywhere. Hundreds of thousands of consumers constantly use it.
Ask for "Harper Twelvetrees' Glycerine Soap Powder." Sold in penny packets by all storekeepers, and wholesale by Messrs. E. and W. PAUL, York-street, Sydney.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—GREAT SALE of SEASONABLE GOODS, at BRITANNIA HOUSE, 357, George-street, Sydney.
CHARLES BATE AND CO.,
In consequence of the prolonged summer, and the large quantity of goods imported and opend by them for the AUTUMN AND WINTER SEASON, are now holding a GREAT CLEARING SALE of their stock of first-class
DRAPERY
Silks, Shawls, Mantles, Dresses
Millinery and Underclothing
Sewn Muslin and fancy goods
Hosiery, Men's Mercery, &c.
At extraordinary low prices, in order to make room for further shipments, expected shortly to arrive.
CHARLES BATE and CO., having determined to offer their superior stock at prices far below its value, this will be an opportunity rarely to be met with for making purchases.
Squatters, storekeepers, and heads of families may effect a considerable saving by taking advantage of this GREAT SALE.
The stock has been re-marked at an IMMENSE REDUCTION.
CHARLES BATE and CO., Britannia House, 357, George-street, near English and Scottish Bank.

VICTORIA HOUSE, PITT-STREET, SYDNEY.—FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE deem it advisable to inform their friends, the Ladies of Sydney, and the public generally, of the New Goods they now expect daily to receive by the Royal Mail Steamer Madras. By the Wonga Wonga they were in possession of the invoices of the several cases, and they have now the pleasure to give the following list of particulars:—
THREE CASES OF BLACK SILKS.
The same makes they have had so much pleasure in selling during the past two months, and for the wear of which they hold themselves responsible. The prices of these goods are now much higher in Europe, but having bought both largely and cheaply of them, FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE are determined to give their customers every advantage in the price, and will sell them at a small profit.
TWO CASES, 120 PIECES, FANCY SILKS.
These will be the new styles produced for the early Spring trades at home, and embrace all the new colourings.
ONE CASE EMBROIDERED POPLIN ROBES.
Among these are some French designs and manufacture, and different to anything hitherto shown in Sydney.
ONE CASE OF NEW STRAW BONNETS.
These are in split, tuscan, and fancy straw, some with open crowns.
ONE CASE MILLINERY BONNETS, from PARIS.
ONE CASE DITTO, from LONDON.
These will be shown immediately, and submitted at low prices, to induce ladies to purchase at once, as others will be so soon forward per next mail steamer.
THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS will also be augmented on arrival of the MADRAS:—
FRENCH KID GLOVES
RIBBONS
LACE AND EMBROIDERY TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.
FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE, Victoria House, Pitt-street, Sydney.

LADIES are respectfully invited to Lincolnshire House for the cheapest and best goods in Sydney:—
Large leaf hats, ladies' and girls, 1s 11d to 7s 6d
Large black, brown, white sun hats, 3s 6d to 10s 6d
Boys' and men's hats, 1s 11d; good straw ditto, 1s
Black and coloured French merinoes, 2s 6d, finest quality
Black and coloured French delaines, 12½d, worth 1s 6d
Black hose 1s 11d, black prints 8½d, crape falls 1s
Crape sleeves 1s, black bugle gimps 4½d to 1s
Black Parramatta cloth 2s 11d, black coburgs 9½d
Black silk velvets 3s 9d, brown and coloured velvet 12½d
Best prints 9½d, ginghams 8½d, tweeds, 7½d
Scarlet, royal magenta, pink, sky, checked flannels, 1s 11d
Brussels carpets 3s 4d, druggets 1½ yards wide, 2s 11d
Sash ribbons 8½d, Josephine kid gloves 2s 11d
Checked llamas, all wool, 1s 3d, worth 1s 9d
Bargains—Buttons, gimps, braids, velvets, trimmings, &c.
Children's and Girls' kid gloves 12½d, worth 2s 6d.
J. WETHERILL, 307, George-street, near Hunter-street.

CARPETS, &c., Now landing ex Jason, and John Duthie,
CROSSLEY'S NEW PATTERNS in
BRUSSELS CARPETS
PATENT TAPESTRY
BORDERED VICTORIA CARPETS, &c.
HODGSON and ALBERY, Carpet Warehouse, 351, George-street.

PATENT FLOOR-CLOTHS, Now landing ex John Duthie, New Patterns, In Every Width.
HODGSON and ALBERY, Carpet Warehouse, 351, George-street.

CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.—FOR SALE THIS DAY.
LADIES'
No. 1. ALL LINEN, 1s 6d PER DOZEN
No. 2. ALL LINEN, 1s 11d PER DOZEN
No. 3. HEMMED, ALL LINEN, 2s 11d PER DOZEN
No. 3. ALL LINEN, HEMMED, 1s 5½d THE HALF-DOZEN
No. 4. HEMMED, ALL LINEN, 3s 11d PER DOZEN
No. 4. ALL LINEN, HEMMED, 1s 5½d THE HALF-DOZEN
No. 5. BEST QUALITY, HEMMED, 4s 9d PER DOZEN
No. 5. HEMMED, BEST QUALITY, 2s 4½d THE HALF-DOZEN.
GENTLEMEN'S
No. 1. ALL LINEN, HEMMED, 3s 4½d the HALF-DOZEN
No. 1. HEMMED, ALL LINEN, 6s 9d PER DOZEN
No. 2. ALL LINEN, HEMMED, 4s 9d THE HALF-DOZEN
No. 2. HEMMED, ALL LINEN, 9s 6d PER DOZEN
No. 3. ALL LINEN, HEMMED, 10s 9d PER DOZEN
No. 3. HEMMED, ALL LINEN, 5s 4½d THE HALF-DOZEN
No. 4. ALL LINEN, HEMMED, 6s THE HALF-DOZEN
No. 4. BEST QUALITY, 12s PER DOZEN.
☞ The above goods are all hemmed ready for use.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., 390, George-street, Next door to the Post Office.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.—Our Importations in this Department comprise
MEN'S Tweed SUITS
BOYS' and Youths' Tweed SUITS
MEN'S Inverness CAPES
BOY'S and Youths' Inverness CAPES
MEN'S Black Cloth SUITS
Tweed, Doe, and Diagonal TROUSERS
BOYS' and Youths' Tweed and Cloth TUNICS
BOYS' Black Cloth SUITS
Ties, Braces, Collars, Shirts, Hats, Caps
MEN'S All-wool Tweed SUITS, £1 19s 0d.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., 390, George-street, Next door to the Post Office.

NEW DRESS GOODS.—Brown Checked MOHAIRS, wide, 6s 11d, 12 yards.
Humboldt Check MOHAIRS, wide, 6s 11d, 12 yards.
Azuline Checked MOHAIRS, wide, 6s 11d, 12 yards.
Green Check MOHAIRS, wide, 6s 11d, 12 yards.
Black Check MOHAIRS, wide, 6s 11d, 12 yards.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., 390, George-street.

SILK DEPARTMENT.—Our importations for this season comprise
Rich Black Glaces, Black Ducapes
Coloured Glaces, Black and Coloured Reps
Fancy Check Glaces, fancy stripes
Black Gros Gran, Rich Plain Glaces
Black Glaces, wide width, 12 yards, £1 9s 6d the dress.
Rich Fancy Checked Glaces, wide, 12 yards, £1 15s the dress.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., 390, George-street, Next door to the Post Office.

KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS.—4 Bales, just landed.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., 390, George-street, Next door to the Post Office.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.—Our Importations for this season comprise—
4 and 5 frame Brussels Carpets
Patent Wove Tapestry Carpets
2 and 3 ply Kidderminster Carpets
Patent Victoria Felts
All Wool Dutch Carpets
Brussels and Tapestry Stair Carpets
Venetian and Dutch Stair Carpets
Hearth Rugs, in every size, to match
Door Slips, Door Mats, Cocoa Mats
China Matting, Cocoa Matting
Patent Victoria Felts, 4 feet wide, 2s 11d per yard.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., 390, George-street, Next door to the Post Office.

PATENT WOVE TAPESTRY CARPETS ex John Duthie.
Just landed, several bales, ALL NEW PATTERNS.
PATENT TAPESTRY CARPETS, 3s 9d per yard.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., 390, George-street, Next door to the Post Office.

FLOORCLOTHS.—New Designs, For Hall, Stairs, Passages, and Rooms, in every width.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., 390, George-street, Next door to the Post Office.

WOOLLENS, WOOLLENS.—Just received, a large assortment of New Goods for Suits.—W. HOWES respectfully invites the attention of his customers to the above, and assures them that all orders shall be executed at such low prices that will ensure satisfaction. Some stout and durable materials for guinea trousers that will surpass anything in the colony for quality and style. W. HOWES, Tailor, 264, Pitt-street, nearly opposite School of Arts and Tattersall's Hotel.

MARKET CLOTH HALL.—Practical Tailoring Establishment. Wholesale and Retail Woollen Warehouse, 484, George-street, opposite the Markets.

OPENED, ex late arrivals.—All-wool crimean Shirts, of the latest patterns; dress shirts, plain and fancy fronts; best silk umbrellas; collars, ties, and scarfs, in all the newest styles, from the best London houses.
Riding and driving gloves
Berdoe's light ventilating waterproof overcoats
Gentlemen's French boots, in all sizes, now landed.
PARROT, BROTHERS, 12, Hunter-street.

COLONIAL BOOTS, every kind made cheaper, better, and neater than at most houses. COCKS, George-st.

GENTLEMEN'S OVER-COATS and Inverness Capes, in all sizes. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-st.

GENTLEMEN'S Riding and Driving GLOVES, of every description. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-st.

GENTLEMEN'S Colonial Elastic Sides, to order or in stock, 20s., neatest boot in Sydney. COCK'S.

GENTLEMEN'S Genuine French Kid Boots, the most gentlemanly and easy boot made, 18s 6d. COCK'S, George-street.

AUSTRALIAN BEDDING WAREHOUSE.—W. REASON, 7, Bridge-street.

MATTRESSES CLEANED BY STEAM.

MATTRESSES RE-MADE, and returned in four hours. W. REASON, 7, Bridge-street.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT. W. GREEN, Patentee and Manufacturer of Double and Single Breech and Muzzle-loading Guns and Rifles, 96, Market-street, Sydney, late of 138, New Bond-street, W. London.
Guns, rifles, &c. re-stocked, and otherwise repaired, by experienced workmen. Ammunition and implements at moderate prices.

BREECH-LOADING DOUBLE GUNS, from £16 16s. each, 12, 16, and 20 gauge.—W. GREEN, Gunmaker, 96, Market-street, Sydney. N.B.—Cartridge cases and breech-loading implements all sizes.

FIREWORKS, wholesale and retail. Cheapest in Sydney is at the Civet Cat, 98, King-street.

STAINED GLASS WINDOWS, from the Exhibition of 1862. LENEHAN and CO., Castlereagh-street.

BROULEE POTATOES, just arrived per Undaunted. Prime samples. W. SHORT, Victoria Wharf.

REMEMBER! Remember! the 24th MAY, and buy your FIREWORKS at C. and J. A.'s, 77, King-st.

WHOLESALE BUYERS.—Squibs, rains, bluelights, starlights, crackers, wheels, devils, Prince Wales feathers, 6s. gross.

CHINESE CRACKERS.—200 boxes, each 40 packages, 6s. 6d. box. C. and J. ABRAHAMS, 77, King-st.

QUEEN'S-BIRTH-DAY.—The best selection in town at the noted house. ABRAHAM'S, 77, King-street.

FIREWORKS.—Skyrockets, roman candles, devil among the tailors, at ABRAHAMS, 77, King-street.

OPERA GLASSES for SALE or hire. FREDERICK HAMMON, 126, King-street, next the Theatre.

M'CARROLL'S COMING.—THE TWO BUTCHERS!
I've run so fast, I'm nearly out of breath—
That Phil. M'Carroll's frightened me to death.
Reading the HERALD first thing this morning,
What should I see but Phil. M'Carroll's "Warning!"
M'Carroll's coming! butchers clear the way;
M'Carroll's coming on the fifth of May.
I felt all over a sudden sort of shock,
And flat I fell across our chopping-block.
Having revived, at once I come to you,
Quick to consult, and see what's best to do;
I would suggest that we should seek "Protection,"
For our own member, at the last election,
Promised the butchers, should he get a seat,
He'd soon put down M'Carroll and his meat.
Pooh! pooh! what stuff—what is electioneering?
But wind and froth and clamorous cheering;
And as our member now has got his seat,
"Devil may care" about the price of meat—
Unless, indeed, he went himself to buy,
And then depend the cheapest place he'd try.
No use in talking—Phil. his plans has made,
And out he'll come to smash the winter trade;
We know too well he'll cut the prices down,
He gives no quarter when he storms a town;
I've tried all "dodges" every way to beat him,
The trade together cannot defeat him.
'Tis bad for me; but mind you what I say,
He'll slaughter every butcher on the Twelfth of MAY.

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per lb.		Per lb.
Hind quarter of mutton	3d	Spice beef	4d
Fore ditto ditto	2d	Round beef, cooked	3d
By whole or half sheep.	3d	German sausage	4d
Mutton chops	3½d	Black pudding	3d
Rump steak	2d	Beef sausage	1½d
Beef steak	1d	Pork ditto	6d
Boiling beef	1d	Legs of pork	5d
Corned beef	1d	Loins of pork	6d
Best ribs of roast beef	2d	Veal	3d
Chuck ribs of ditto	1½d	Suet	5d
Sirloin ditto	2d	Beef hams, by the whole	3d
Hind quarter beef	1½d	Ditto, by the piece	4d
Fore quarter beef	1d	Brawn	8d
White pudding	4d	Tripe	4d
Cow heels, each	5d	Ox tongues, each	1s 3d

PHILIP M'CARROLL.
Whitechapel Market, Botany Road, Redfern;
Corner Pitt and Market streets, Sydney;
William-street, Woolloomooloo;
Parramatta-street, nearly opposite the Newtown Road;
Botany, near Hollinshed's.

ORMOND and CO.'S SWISS CIGARS.—The undersigned having received information that a large quantity of very inferior cigars, having a forged but very likely imitation of their brand and name, had been manufactured by a Swiss house, they have lodged a complaint at Bale (in Switzerland), and caused a portion of same to be seized, to be dealt with according to law. Following up this disreputable piracy of their name and brand, and having ascertained that in December and January last, a quantity of no less than 200 cases, containing two millions of these spurious cigars, had been shipped from London to Melbourne and Sydney, they hereby give notice that they have empowered Messrs. CURCIER and ADET, of Melbourne, and LEVERRIER, CURCIER, and CO., of Sydney, to prosecute as the law directs, and in the heaviest penalties, any persons importing, selling, or otherwise having in their possession such fraudulent imitated cigars.
(Signed) ORMOND and CO.
Geneva, February, 1865.
We have been informed by Messrs. ORMOND and CO. that the following parcels of cigars have been shipped to the colonies, bearing their name, but not manufactured by them, viz.:—
Per Agra, for Melbourne, 50 cases marked O&C over S—2400 to 2449
Per Silver Eagle, for Sydney, 50 cases marked O&C over S—2450 to 2499
Per Lotty Warren, for Melbourne, 50 cases marked O&C over S—2500 to 2549
Per Morning Glory, for Melbourne, 50 cases marked O&C over S—2551 to 2600.
LEVERRIER, CURCIER, and CO.
Sydney, April 24th, 1865.

WILLCOX AND GIBBS' FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.—In 1864 it competed and received nine out of ten prizes given for the best Sewing Machine in the United States. It forms a flat, even, and elastic seam, which is warranted not to rip in wear if properly sewed, when every third stitch is cut. This machine can be run but one way; two thousand stitches, or two yards of work, can be done in one minute without dropping a stitch. The machine is so simple and accurate in its construction that it supersedes the use of the noisy shuttle, and with one thread produces all the practical results of the two-thread machines, and more, for it fells without basting, and hems the finest muslin without puckering. It will sew perfectly from one to thirty-two thicknesses of calico without alteration of tension. The highest colonial testimonials can be given of their practical working. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 482, George-street, and 292, Pitt-street.

GROVER and BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES.
WHY THEY ARE BEST.
They are more simple, durable, less liable to get out of order, and more easily managed than any other; they sew from ordinary reels, and no rewinding of thread is necessary.
They fasten both ends of the seam by their own operation, and will make beautiful embroidery without any change of arrangement.
These are the only machines that both embroider and sew perfectly.
The celebrated GROVER and BAKER STITCH Is so Strong and Elastic that it will not break even on the bias, and though cut at every sixth stitch remains firm, and neither runs nor ravels in wear.
These machines were awarded 50 first premiums over all competitors in the year 1863.
ASHDOWN and CO., sole agents for New South Wales.

ON SALE by the undersigned.—Proved chain cables, ⅞ and 1 inch, with connecting shackles
Short-link proved coil chain, all sizes
Foster's spades and arm-moulds
Belts and nuts, and bolt-ends and nuts, coffin furniture
Cart and plough traces, and bullock chains
Nettlefold's wood screws, horse nails, boiler plates
Noble and Hoare's house painter's varnishes
Queensland butchers' knives
Carpenter's patent rim locks, 6, 7, and 8 inch
Charcoal tin plates, 1C, 1X, 1XX.
JOHN KEEP, Wholesale Ironmonger, Barrack-street.

PRAIRIE GRASS, Rye Grass, Clover, Lucerne Seed, &c. HILTON BROWNE and CO., seedsmen.

GARDEN SEEDS of all kinds. HILTON BROWNE and CO.'S Stores (late Ferris), 239, Pitt-street.

COUCH GRASS SEED on SALE. HILTON BROWNE and CO. (late Ferris). Stores, 239, Pitt-st.

TO NURSERYMEN.—On SALE, by the undersigned, Saynor's pruning and budding KNIVES. Vickery and Hall, 339, George street.

BLASTING POWDER, and patent safety fuse
Muntz' yellow metal and nails
Galvanized iron—Hamilton's, Anderson and Watt's, and Smith and M'Lean's
White lead; black, red, blue, and green paints
Colza and kerosene oils, turpentine
V. I. R. belting, Europe rope, Milner's safes
Cavendish tobacco, jar salt, caustic alkali
Wotherspoon's confectionery, Leecher's starch
Kirkliston whisky, Martell's brandy
Printing, writing, brown, and coloured papers
Inks, envelopes, presses, and general stationery.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.—One 5 horse-power portable hoisting engine, with winch
5 and 8 horse-power portable engines, with flue boilers
5 ditto ditto ditto, tubular boiler
Boiler plates, boiler tubes, rivets, and angle iron
V. I. R. Belting, powder, fuse, oils.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., Barrack-street.

NOW LANDING.
Woolpacks, 10½ lbs.
3-bushel Sacks
Canvas, Nos. 1 to 5
Castor Oil.
GILFILLAN and CO., Macquarie-place.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
Manila rope, assorted half to 6 inch
Castor oil, in bulk
Amber, resin, chalk, whiting
Patent nails, shot
Blasting powder, fuse.
VICKERY and HALL, 399, George-street.

PORK.—For SALE by the undersigned—
Russell's Belfast navy pork
American prime mess pork.
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., 14, Macquarie-place.

GENUINE No. 2 MOSELLE.—The undersigned have the above in bond, or duty paid, and will sell in quantities to suit purchasers.
ALFRED HAYDON and CO., 12, Barrack-street.

TOBACCO.—American Honey Dew, 4d. per cake, 4s. per lb., at FRY'S, 452, George-street.

BEEF and Tallow Staves ex Jessie, from Port Macquarie, on SALE, by O'Dowd and Co., Commercial Wharf.

3-BUSHEL SACKS, full weight, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

LUCERNE SEED, best new, now landing, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-st.

ADELAIDE WHEAT.—5000 bushels, prime sample, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-st.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Hart's, Devon Mills, Bowman's, Clark and Dodson's, superfine and seconds, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

VINEGAR.—Pure malt, 1 dozen cases, glass stoppered, landing. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

COCOANUT OIL.—A few tuns in hogsheads FOR SALE. Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.

SALT.—Liverpool, coarse and fine Salt, Kerosene, Colza, Linseed raw and boiled Oil. Wright's Wharf.

BAGS.—Three-bushel Bags, in any quantity; clear pine, 1½ to 3 inch. Wright's Wharf. W. WRIGHT.

GALVANIZED, plain, and corrugated Iron, sheet Zinc, sheet Lead, Collins' Axes. W. WRIGHT.

KEROSENE OIL, best brands, cheaper than any other house in the city. JOHN MURPHY, 23, Parramatta-street.

POTATOES. POTATOES.—A few tons Broulee POTATOES on SALE. Good sample. Ketch Arthur, Victoria Wharf, Sussex-street.

PRIME SEED WHEAT, 10s. per bushel, on SALE, at W. PRITCHARD'S, 17 and 19, King-street.

FOR SALE, a bargain, at Mr. MOLLOY'S Pawn Office, a Gentleman's Diamond RING. Price £25.

BONE DUST, Macmeikan and Co.'s.—Just landed, a prime sample, superior to anything in the colony, £7 per ton, bags included. LAW, SOMNER, and CO., seedsmen, 260, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE.—A six horse power Horizontal STEAM ENGINE, in good order; also, a Hall's PULVERIZER. Apply to JOHN BAASS, 32, Hunter-street, or to JONES and Co., Pyrmont Bone Mills.

SHEET GLASS, 10 x 8 to 60 x 40, in 16 oz., 21 oz. and 26 oz. Stained Glass, all colours.

PAPERHANGINGS, by the bale, from 3½d. per roll. Royal Blue House, 170, Pitt-street.

PICKLED Trout and Mackerel, in small kits, now landing. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

GALVANIZED Iron, plain and corrugated; galvanized iron tubing. R. WYNNE'S Stores, New Pitt-st.

GALVANIZED Iron Guttering, down pipe, &c., at reduced prices. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES, large stock; from £5 to £45. R. WYNNE'S Stores.

FOR SALE, a Pine MAST, 47 feet long x 9 inches. Apply HUBBARD, foot King-street.

SAW MILLS, Liverpool-street.—An extensive stock of Rough and Dressed Timber (colonial and foreign), as also Doors, Sashes, French Casements, Skirtings, Mouldings, Architraves, Rolls, and Beads. N.B.—All at reduced prices, to clear out by the 30th June. H. MOON.

700,000 FEET Baltic, Oregon, and American TIMBER. GOODLET and SMITH, Erskine-street, and Parramatta-street.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON; ridging, guttering, piping, galvanized screws, nails, and bolts at reduced prices. GOODLET and SMITH, Victoria Saw-mills, Erskine-street; Branch Yard, Parramatta-street.

2500 DOORS, Glazed Sashes, Casements, Mouldings, Skirtings, &c., on hand and made to order. GOODLET and SMITH.

COLONIAL HARDWOD, Pine and Cedar, on hand, and cut to order. GOODLET and SMITH, Erskine-st.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

600,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Shingles, Cedar. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-st.

300,000 FEET Baltic, Oregon, Clear Pine. W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-street.

IRONBARK GIRDERS, Dray poles, Shafts, Posts, Rails, and Palings. WILLIAM JOLLY and CO.

GREAT REDUCTION in Coal, Charcoal, and Ironbark Wood, for cash. W. KING, Circular Quay.

FOR SALE, the CARGO of Waratah COALS, 720 tons ex City of Newcastle. R. TOWNS and CO.

COAL.—Best Newcastle COAL. T. B. DEARIN, Pacific Wharf, Druitt-street.

COAL.—Branxton or Anvil Creek Coal, very superior. T. B. DEARIN, Pacific Wharf, Druitt-street.

COAL, BREEZE, Firewood, and Charcoal. T. B. DEARIN, Pacific Wharf, Druitt-street.

FOR SALE, a pair of Buggy HORSES, single or double, 5 or 6 years old. G. KISS, Bourke-street.

FOR HIRE, Carriages, Dog-carts, and Buggies. G. KISS, Bourke-street, near South Head Road.

HORSE, SPRING-CART, and HARNESS, a bargain. GIBSON'S, Repository, Pitt-st., op. School of Arts.

HORSES and Vehicles lent on Hire. GIBSON'S Repository, opposite School of Arts, 282, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, stylish double-seated BUGGY. GIBSON'S Horse Repository, opp. School of Arts, Pitt-st.

PAIR Stanch COBS, both ride and drive well; price £25 pair. GIBSON'S, Pitt-street.

LIGHT American CARRIAGE, suitable for a family. GIBSON'S Horse Repository, opposite School of Arts.

LIGHT BAROUCHE, in excellent order. Has a leather top and front to make it a close carriage, if required, and two sets of holland linings and covers. It is without exception the lightest barouche in Sydney, and will be sold considerably below its value, the owner having just purchased another carriage. Also a very strong Brougham for SALE—a great bargain—not being required by the owner. Address Carriage, care of Mr. John Sands, stationer, George-street.

FOR SALE, a large open-air AVIARY, and upwards of thirty CANARIES, mostly young birds; and one BLACKBIRD, all healthy.
Apply to W. H. RICHARDS, Spring-street, next Bible Hall.

FOR SALE, a right good Second-hand baker's CART, cheap. LILLY, Elizabeth-street South.

COW and CALF, for SALE. Apply to JOHN HOLLIDAY, at R. W. Newman's, Esq., Waverley.

GOAT for SALE, just kidded. Apply MALONEY, grocer, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

CARRIAGES and Buggies for SALE, at VIAL'S, Castlereagh-street.—A double-seated Brougham, suitable for one or two horses, nearly new; one new Landau, on elliptic springs, a very superior article, just landed; one colonial six-seat Rockaway, with English mail axles and lamps complete; and the usual variety of Vehicles of all descriptions.

HORSE for SALE; a strong useful brown Horse, nearly 16 hands; suitable for carriage or warehouseman's cart; to be sold cheap. Apply to Mr. W. Maddock, 363, George-street.

HORSE, for SALE.—A handsome chesnut HORSE, nearly 16 hands, accustomed to carry a lady, and has been in harness. To be seen at Messrs. BURT and CO.'s, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, the HOUSE and Premises, No. 107, Harrington-street, at present occupied by a respectable tenant. Apply to Messrs. SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., 14, Macquarie-place.

FOR PRIVATE SALE (in consequence of the death of one of the partners), that valuable PASTORAL PROPERTY, known as EMERALD DOWNS, comprising six blocks of first-class grazing country, situated on the Nogoa River, Retreat, and Teresa Creeks. Estimated capability, 45,000 sheep.
With the above will be sold
9250 mixed sheep, more or less
200 cattle, ditto
19 horses.
For further particulars, apply to ROBERT EARWAKER, Emerald Downs, via Marlborough.

TO SHIPPERS and OTHERS.—666 FAT WETHERS.—The undersigned has for SALE, at Homebush (in lots to suit purchasers), 666 Fat Wethers.
THOMAS DAWSON, Auctioneer, and Stock and Station Agent, Post Office Chambers, George street, Sydney.

SEVERAL first-class Sheep Properties on the "Barcoo," "Peak Downs," "Dawson," &c., for SALE by HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

FOR SALE, by private contract, the KELSO PLACE HOMESTEAD, Singleton. Apply to the undersigned, on the premises. A. M'DOUGALL.

TO MILLERS and FLOUR FACTORS.—For SALE, a STEAM FLOUR MILL, in the town of Bathurst, in full working order; vacated in March last by a tenant who paid £350 per annum for the same. Price £2000; half cash, half secured by mortgage on the property for two years at 8 per cent. per annum. Apply to CROAKER and CO., Auctioneers, Bathurst; or to J. S. HOME, Solicitor, Bathurst.

QUEENSLAND.—FOR SALE, an old-established Wine, Spirit, and Grocery Business.—The above has been carried on by the proprietor for the past ten years. For any further particulars apply to the Proprietor, at Messrs Palser and Cowlishaw's, Market House, George-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD, at WOOLLER'S, Pitt-street, by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Horses, carts, drays, buggies, waggons, spring-carts, &c.
N.B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale.
Proceeds payable immediately after sale.

Milch Cows. Milch Cows.
To Private Families, Shippers, Dairymen, and others.
THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by Mr. John Mooney to sell by auction, on FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock,
At the Camperdown Sale Yards,
20 very superior quiet milch cows, some with calves at foot, and others forward in calf.
Terms, cash.

500 Good Breeding Ewes, from Maneroo.
On an Early Day next week, of which due notice will be given.
THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction, at the Homebush Sale Yards, as above, 500 good breeding ewes, from Maneroo.
In lots to suit purchasers.

Breeding Ewes, Breeding Ewes.
At the Homebush Sale Yards, on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock.
THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by John Cosgrove, Esq., to sell by auction as above, 500 ewes, well adapted for breeding purposes
In lots to suit purchasers.

Fat Wethers, Fat Wethers.
At the Homebush Sale Yards, on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock.
THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by John Cosgrove, Esq., to sell by auction as above, 500 prime fat wethers
In lots to suit purchasers.

Fat Wethers, Fat Wethers.
At the Homebush Sale Yards, on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock.
THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by H. L. Nelson, Esq., to sell by auction as above, 700 prime fat wethers
In lots to suit purchasers.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Major Lowe to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, 8th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
136 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Mr. W. Forrester to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, 8th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
230 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Mr. C. Hughes to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, 8th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
150 head of prime fat bullocks, in lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from W. Richardson, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, 8th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
1327 prime fat sheep, in lots.

Railway Auction Produce Depot.
F. P. MEARES (successor to Thomas Dawson) will sell by auction, at his Depot, George-street South, at half-past 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Milch cows, calves, lambs, pigs, poultry, &c.
Terms, cash.

F. P. MEARES will sell, by auction, THIS DAY,
A well-bred young bull, perfectly quiet.

City Auction Produce Depot, Victoria-street, Haymarket.
NEWELL and WALLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Cows, calves, lambs, pigs, poultry, butter, &c.

To Hay and Corn Dealers and others.
NEWELL and WALLIS have received instructions from Messrs. Walker and Mayne, Hay and Corn Merchants, of Newtown, to sell by public auction, on their premises, at 11 o'clock, on MONDAY next, the 8th instant,
One three horse-power steam engine, working up to 10, with chaff-cutter, circular saws, benches, and all complete, in good working order; also two weighing machines, scales and weights, corn measures, screens, hand truck; lot bags, one draught mare, town dray, and harness; also one horse, spring-cart and harness; a sundry lot of household furniture, large cooking stove, kitchen utensils, and a lot of sundries.
All must be sold for cash, in consequence of the proprietors leaving the premises.

Weekly Wool Sale.
IRWIN and TURNER (late Durham and Irwin) will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, 4th May, at 10 o'clock precisely,
120 bales wool
1000 sheepskins.
Terms, cash.
☞ Also, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, 5th May, at 12 o'clock precisely,
150 casks tallow
2000 hides, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.
Wool, Sheepskins, and Cotton.
O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, 4th May, at 10 o'clock precisely,
31 bales wool
Lot sheepskins
Cotton.
Terms, cash.

SALES BY AUCTION

WEEKLY WOOL SALE.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney Exchange, THIS DAY, Thursday, May 4th, at 10 o'clock a.m.,
147 bales wool
5000 sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, May 5th, at a quarter to 11 o'clock,
20 casks tallow
494 hides
Kip leather, spiced and salt beef
Prime mess pork, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Wool. Wool.

MR. BREWSTER will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, 4th May, at the Chamber of Commerce, at 10 a.m.,
19 bales wool.

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.

At the Chamber of Commerce, Exchange.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH will sell by public auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney Exchange, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock precisely,
Bales wool.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Wool and Produce Sale.

THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock.

H. R. REID will sell by public auction, at the Public Wool Sales Room, Chamber of Commerce,
Bales wool
2000 sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

And on FRIDAY MORNING, at a quarter-past 10 punctually,
26 casks very superior mutton tallow, first class casks, in splendid shipping order
27 casks best quality beef tallow
170 real good hides.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 4th May, at 11 o'clock.

Superior Household Furniture.

At the University Hotel, Glebe.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by Mr. Butter to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 4th May, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his household furniture, comprising—four pier glasses, 50 x 40; rosewood cottage piano; dining-table, 30 feet by 5; chiffoniere, bookcase, chest of drawers, horsehair chairs, pictures, ornaments, sofas, couches, washstands, carpets, oilcloth, easy chairs, china, glass, crockery, kitchen range, platedware, &c., &c.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

Clearing-out Sale.

FRIDAY, 5th May, at 10 o'clock.

On the Premises, 126, King-street.

To Watchmakers, Jewellers, Fancy Dealers, and others.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by Mr. Head, who is retiring from the jewellery business, to sell by public auction, on FRIDAY, 5th May, at 10 o'clock,
The whole of his stock-in-trade, comprising—
Gold and silver watches, gold guards, alberts, brooches, diamond rings, rings and earrings, cloaks, glass cases, fancy and other goods too numerous to particularise.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of Henry Francis.

H. VAUGHAN and SON have received instructions from the official assignee to sell by auction, on FRIDAY, 5th instant, at 11 o'clock, on the premises known as Redgate's Mill, Albion-street, off Elizabeth-street,
Unexpired lease of mill fixtures, 40 tons coal, and sundries.

Watches, Firearms, Clothing, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Gold and silver watches, and other jewellery
First-class revolver, case, and fittings
Double and single guns and pistols
New and second-hand clothing.
Terms, cash.

WINSOR and NEWTON'S ARTIST MATERIALS.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell, at their Auction Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
One of the largest assortment of artist materials ever offered for competition in this colony, comprising:—
Solid sketch books, all sizes, with different papers
Solid sketch blocks
China division slants
China palettes
Water-glasses and sponges
Hand-books for water-colours
Indian ink
Water-colour brushes, sable and camel hair
Water colours in cakes
Ditto in half ditto
Moist water-colours
Boxes water-colours, all sizes
Japan boxes of moist water-colours
Cumberland lead pencils
Drawing paper
Susmer's creta levis pencils
Wolf's ditto
Vulcanised rubbers
Brushes of all descriptions
Saber's drawing pencils
Mathematical instruments
Drawing pins
Mounting boards
Bristol boards
Boxes of crayons, for landscape
Boxes ditto, for figures
Boxes of hard pastils
Stamps of all descriptions.

BOOKS.
J. D. Harding's Lessons on Trees, in parts, choice plates
J. D. Harding's Lessons on Art
J. D. Harding's Guide and Companion
J. D. Harding's Elements of Art
J. D. Harding's Early Drawing Book
Stubb's Sketches from Nature
Cox's Light and Shade
Field's Cromatography
Barnard's Landscape Drawing
Wyatt's Illuminations
Warren's ditto
Warren's Alphabets, &c.
Winsor and Newton's Handbooks on the Fine Arts, comprising The Art of Marine Painting in Water-colours, by J. W. Carmichael; The Art of Painting in Water-colours, by Merrifield; Artistic Anatomy of the Human Figure, by H. Warren, Pres. N.W.S.; Transparent Painting on Linen, by W. Williams; The Principles of Colouring in Painting, by Charles Martel.
The Art of Painting and Drawing in Coloured Crayons, by H. Murray, F.S.A.
The Art of Painting Portraits in Oil Colours, by ditto
Elements of Perspective, by A. Penley, M.N.W.S.
The Art of Figure Drawing, by C. D. Wiegall, M.N.W.S.
Hints for Sketching in Water Colours, from Nature, by Thomas Hatton
The Art of Flower Painting, by W. Duffield
The Art of Miniature Painting, by Charles W. Day
Instructions for Cleaning, Repairing, Lining, and Restoring Oil Paintings, by Henry Mogford, F.S.A.
Drawing Models and their Uses, by J. D. Harding, M.W.S.
The Art of Marine Paintings, in oil colours, by J. W. Carmichael.

Also,
Prepared charcoal, in boxes
Large assortment of prepared mill boards, for oil painting, from 9 x 7 to 36 x 28
Prepared canvas, ½, ¾, 36 inches, and upwards
Brush washers
24 dozen books of Dutch metal
Powder colours, prepared in spirits
Sable and hog hair tools (brushes)
188 dozen tubes of oil colours
25 dozen of all the fine extra colours
Japan boxes
Panels, and almost every material required for the fine arts.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

Winter Drapery, Blankets, Clothing, &c., &c.
Just landed ex Jason, and John Duthie.

FRIDAY, 5th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
Consignments of seasonable drapery, blankets, clothing, &c., &c., just landed.
Terms liberal.

Plush Hats, high crown
French Deerstalker, Felt ditto
Oxford Felt
Sydney, straw under ditto.

FRIDAY, 5th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 5th,
2 cases felt and plush hats, as above.
Terms at sale.

Black Broads
Black Doeskins
Steel ditto
Oxford ditto
Bedford Cords.

FRIDAY, 5th, at 12 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, Friday, 5th,
5 cases West of England woollens.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.

Joseph and Sons
Jackson and Sons
Bostock and Co.
Homan and Co., and
Other Well-known Manufacturers.

TUESDAY, 9th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 9th,
150 packages boots and shoes, from the above well-known manufacturers.
Terms, liberal.

Preliminary Notice.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Teas
Provisions, &c.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on an early day,
Several parcels of the above
Detailed particulars in a future issue.

Preliminary Notice.

Boots and Shoes.

120 Trunks,
Now landing ex Jason.

From the celebrated manufacturer
J. Eardensohn.

To Boot and Shoe Buyers
To Country Storekeepers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have been favoured with instructions from the importer to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on an early day,
120 packages boots and shoes, from the celebrated manufacturer, J. Eardensohn.
Detail particulars in a future issue.

Oilmen's Stores,
560 Cases.

New Goods, now landing ex Jason.
From the Celebrated House of
J. T. Morton.

Comprising
Preserved Potatoes
Pint Pickles
Bottled Fruits
Jar Salt
Half-pint Castor Oil
Half-pint Salad Oil
Pint ditto ditto
Quart ditto ditto
1 lb. Tin Jams
1 lb. Salmon
½-lb. Sardines
¼-lb. ditto
1 lb. Tins Fresh Herrings
Pint Red Cabbage, &c.

To Wholesale Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers
To Shippers and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on an early day.
V.M.F.
560 cases oilmen's stores, comprising all the articles now in demand.
Now landing ex Jason.
Terms at sale.
Detailed particulars in a future issue.

On THURSDAY, May 4th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Highly Important Sale by Auction of Elegant Italian Marble Statuary, Carrara Marble Monuments for Cemeteries, Marble Fonts and Vases, &c., &c.
Just landed ex You Yangs.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from Signori L. Veroli and Del Colombo, to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, THIS DAY, May 4th, at 11 o'clock,
Two very beautiful real Carrara marble monuments, carved with elegance and great taste, suitable for a cemetery, and warranted to stand without damage any amount of exposure to the weather.
An elegant real Carrara marble fountain, suitable for a gentleman's garden.
A massive real Carrara marble bath (cut out of a solid block of marble). Also,
A few magnificent vases and statuettes
Valuable oil paintings, &c.
Terms, cash.
On view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers on WEDNESDAY.

On FRIDAY, May 5th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Gentlemen of the Legal Profession.

Valuable Law Library.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from Arthur Todd Holroyd, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on FRIDAY, May 5th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his valuable law library, amongst which will be found
Ellis and Blackburn's Q. B. Reports
Moore's Privy Council Reports
Bythewood and Jarman's Conveyancing, last edition
Bevan's Statutes, Richards' Statutes, and other valuable works of reference.
Terms, cash.
Catalogues will be speedily issued.

Preliminary Notice.

To Grocers, Ironmongers, Cutlers, Stationers, Fancy Dealers, Country Storekeepers, and others.

Great Clearing-out Sale at Malakoff House, George-street.
Consisting of
Groceries, Teas, Sugars
Oilmen's Stores, Brown and Grey Wrapping Papers
3-bushel bags, Stationery, Account Books
Cutlery, Ironmongery, Iron Bedsteads
Fancy Goods, Toys, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs
Jewellery, and a variety of Sundries too numerous to specify in an advertisement.
Also
The Shop Fixtures, Counters, Shelving
Desks, Weighing Machines, Iron Safe
Gas Fittings, &c.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions from M. Despointes (who is retiring from business) to sell by auction, on the premises, No. 792, George-street, near Christ Church, to commence on or about TUESDAY, May 9th, or as soon as the stock can be arranged for sale, of which due notice will be given.
The remainder of his extensive and varied stock-in-trade, every lot of which will be positively sold to the highest bidder, without the least reserve.
Terms at sale.

To Market Gardeners, and others.
Choice Vegetable Seeds, from Veitch's, London.
Warranted to grow.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, on FRIDAY, 4th May, at half-past 2 o'clock,
A few packages of choice vegetable seeds, assorted, in parcels, in lots to suit purchasers. These seeds were imported as a trial shipment by James Veitch, Esq., from the Royal Exotic Gardens, King's Road, London.

ISLAND PINES.

Five varieties of fine healthy Plants, including new species.
To Nurserymen and Amateur Gardeners.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 5th May, at half-past 2 o'clock,
The following rare and beautiful pines:—
1300 plants of Dammara species
30 ditto Dammara Moorei
600 ditto Araucaria Rulei
100 ditto Podocarpus species (new)
100 ditto Araucaria Cookii.
The auctioneer has great pleasure in calling the attention of nurserymen and amateurs to the sale of the above rare and beautiful plants, lately sent by the collector from New Caledonia.
Araucaria Ruleii and Podocarpus are said to be new and magnificent trees; the other varieties are well known, and the attention of intending purchasers is respectfully directed to the beautiful specimens growing in the Botanic Gardens.
Terms at sale.

Sugars, Tea, Rice, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Provisions.

Auction Sale, TUESDAY, 9th May.

To Grocers, Shippers, Storekeepers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 9th May, at 11 o'clock,
Groceries, sugars, teas, rice, oilmen's stores.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 4th May.

TO PRINTERS AND OTHERS.

BREVIER, LONG PRIMER, AND MINION TYPE.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 4th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of brevier, long primer, and minion type.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 4th May.

To Stationers
To Country Storekeepers, and others.

The Entire Stock-in-trade of Mr. S. Goold, who is relinquishing the Book and Stationery business.

Stationery
Printed Books
School Books
Account Books
Inks, &c., &c.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from Mr. S. Goold to sell by auction at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 4th instant, at 11 o'clock,
His entire stock-in-trade of general stationery, books, and inks.
☞ Full particulars of the above it is unnecessary to advertise, as the stock comprises every article requisite for carrying on the stationery business.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 4th May.

To Printers and others.

Printing Press.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, the 4th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock,
One stanhope printing press, complete, capable of taking in a super-royal form.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 5th May.

To Booksellers
To Librarians
To Country Buyers, and others.

The Entire Stock of Books of Mr. S. Goold, who is relinquishing the Book and Stationery business.

Books in every department of Literature, from the leading Publishers.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from Mr. S. Goold to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY, 5th instant, at 11 o'clock,
His entire stock-in-trade of books, in every department of literature, from the leading publishers.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 5th May.

To Booksellers
To Connoisseurs, and others.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY, 5th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A choice collection of masterpieces of Industrial Art and sculpture, at the International Exhibition.
Chromo-lithographs, from the Stereoscopic Company, complete.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 4th May, 1865.

Negrohead Tobacco
Cavendish ditto.

Highly Important
To Tobacco Merchants
To Tobacconists
To Wholesale and Retail Grocers
To Country Buyers
And others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Australian Bonded Stores, THIS DAY, the 4th May, 1865, at 11,

NEGROHEAD TOBACCO.
10 half-tierces tobacco
15 quarter-tierces ditto.

CAVENDISH TOBACCO.
60 boxes Grant's 10's
30 ditto Lorillard
25 ditto New Era
20 ditto ½-lb. lump, &c., &c.
Without the slightest reserve.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 5th May, 1865.

Boots and Shoes.

To Boot and Shoe Makers, Country Buyers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 5th May, 1865, at 11,
Gents' thigh boots
Ditto long knee boots
Ditto E.S. b[illegible]
Ditto wellington[illegible]
Men's bluchers.
Also,
An invoice of Joshua Joseph and Son's boots and shoes, Just landed ex John Duthie,
comprising,
Ladies' French cashmere S.S. boots
Ditto cloth S.S. boots, welts, T.P.H., patent goloshed
Ditto satin calf S.S. boots, welts, T.P.H.
Ditto kid S.S. boots, welts, M.H.
Ditto kid S.S. boots, welts, M.H., calf, part goloshed
Ditto kid mivarts, welts, M.H.
Ditto French lasting S.S. boots
Ditto white seam and white lamb S.S. boots
5 to 9 cloth and satin calf S.S. boots, welts, T.P.H.
10 to 13 satin, calf and kid S.S. boots, welts
Coloured room [illegible].
Terms at sale.

Confectionery.

To Confectioners, Pastrycooks, Wholesale and Retail Grocers, and others.

FRIDAY, 5th May.

For Unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the CityMart, on FRIDAY, at half-past 10,
8 cases Keiller's assorted confectionery, each 112 lbs.
Terms at sale.

English Bacon.

For Unreserved Sale.

FRIDAY, 5th May.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on FRIDAY, at half-past 10, at the City Mart,
B over HC.
11 cases smoked bacon (bellies).
M over HC.
6 cases smoked middles bacon.
SB over HC.
5 cases short backs.
R in diamond over HC.
1 case bacon, rolled and sewn.
M over HC, Nos. 26 to 30.
6 cases bacon (short middles).
Terms at sale.

Congou Tea
Scented Orange Pekoe
Gunpowder
Chinese Oil, &c.
Cargo of the Ellen, from Foochow, transhipped at Melbourne to the Metaris.

FRIDAY, 5th May.

To Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Buyers for Shipment, and others.

Chests
Half-chests
Boxes.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at half-past 10,
Ex Metaris,
A shipment of the very finest congou, scented orange pekoe, and gunpowder.
Comprising
50 chests finest pekoe-flavoured congou
50 half-chests ditto ditto
50 boxes ditto ditto
200 ditto extra fine congou
300 ditto ditto scented orange pekoe
100 ditto finest pearl leaf gunpowder.
Also,
200 cases Chinese oil
500 jars ditto.
Samples of the teas can be obtained by the trade at any time on application at the rooms of the Auctioneers.
Terms at sale.

ATTRACTIVE UNRESERVED SALE.

14,163 Small Bags Superior Grainy SUGARS,
The Entire Cargo ex D'Artignan, just arrived from Bourbon, being one of the finest assortments of sugar in small mats ever imported into this market, comprising
Superior White Counters
Bright Yellow Counters
Rich Ration Sugars.

The whole of which will be for positive Sale at the City Mart, 362, George-street,
FRIDAY, the 5th May, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt.

Important to Merchants, Speculators, Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, Shippers to New Zealand, and the Trade generally.

☞ The Auctioneers, in directing attention to the sale of this really choice selected shipment of sugars, would remind intending purchasers that the stock in bond and duty paid is now reduced much lower than it has been for the last three years, as proved by the Custom-house returns published weekly, and as the recent advices from both Bourbon and Mauritius report that no shipment of importance can be expected until the arrival of the new crop, an opportunity for making purchases on favourable terms such as the sale of this cargo affords is not likely to occur again for some time. The sugar is packed in those small strong handy bags which have made the Bourbon sugars so favourably known throughout the country.
Samples on view at the Rooms.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Boyer, Martineau, and Fourcade, to sell by auction, at the City Mart, FRIDAY, at half-past 10,
The entire cargo of sugars now landing ex D'Artignan, comprising
S— 519 small bags sugar
CC— 667 ditto ditto
ZZ—1494 ditto ditto
L— 69 ditto ditto
EE— 146 ditto ditto
DD— 70 ditto ditto
XX— 426 ditto ditto
Z over XX— 264 ditto ditto
AA—1572 ditto ditto
O— 932 ditto ditto
OX— 76 ditto ditto
PF—1217 ditto ditto
BB—1601 ditto ditto
XX over P— 59 ditto ditto
V—1258 ditto ditto
T— 418 ditto ditto
DY over B— 820 ditto ditto
M— 206 ditto ditto
DGF— 165 ditto ditto
K over X— 598 ditto ditto
G—1586 ditto ditto.
The trade are particularly invited to attend punctually at 11, as the sale will commence with the sugars, as above. Those buyers who favour the auctioneers by attending at that hour, may depend upon business being proceeded with at once, promptness being rendered necessary by the large number and variety of the lots to be offered on FRIDAY next,
Terms at sale.

Copland's Oilstores.

A well assorted Invoice of this well-known brand, now landing ex John Duthie, in first-rate order.

FRIDAY, 5th May.

To Grocers, Italian Warehousemen, Wholesale Storekeepers, Country Buyers, and others.
For Unreserved Sale.
Fruits, Jams
Pickles, Castor Oil
Lobsters, Carbonate Soda
Candied Peel.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at half-past 10,
Ex John Duthie,
Copland oilstores, comprising
100 cases assorted fruits, each 2 dozen
50 ditto all black currants, ditto
50 ditto 1 lb. jams, in tins, 6 dozen
25 ditto 2 lb. ditto, ditto, 4 ditto
20 ditto 1 lb. ditto, jars, ditto
15 ditto 2 lb. ditto, ditto, 3 ditto
15 ditto red currant jelly, tins, 6 dozen
5 ditto black ditto ditto, ditto
100 ditto assorted pint pickles, 3 dozen
25 ditto walnuts, 3 ditto
50 ditto half-pint castor oil, 6 ditto
25 ditto pint ditto ditto, 4 ditto.
Also,
50 cases lobsters, each 2 dozen
50 ditto French salad oil, each 1 dozen quarts
20 ditto ditto ditto, 2 dozen pints
15 ditto candied orange and lemon peel, 112 lbs.
30 kegs carbonate soda
20 cases Durham mustard, 1 lb. tins
20 ditto ditto ditto, ½ lb. ditto
10 ditto olives, pints, each 4 ditto
5 ditto French capers, half-pints, 6 ditto.
Terms at sale.

Paper Bags.

To Grocers, and others requiring a First-class Article.

FRIDAY, 5th May.

Trial Shipment, ex John Duthie.
No reserve.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at half-past 10,
Ex John Duthie,
Six bales paper bags (brown lined with blue) assorted 1 to 10 lbs.
This being an invoice from the Atlas Paper Works, can be safely recommended to the notice of the retail grocers of Sydney.
Terms at sale.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions.
Important Preliminary Announcement.

FRIDAY, 5th May.

To Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Merchants, and others.

Ex late arrivals.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at half-past 10,
Invoices of oilmen's stores, general groceries, and provisions.
SPECIAL NOTICE to the Trade.—This sale has been unavoidably postponed to Friday, 5th, in consequence of many of the samples not being landed. Sale will be commenced punctually at half-past 10.
Terms at sale.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

ATTRACTIVE UNRESERVED SALE,
COMPRISING
245 CHOICE FREEHOLD BUILDING ALLOTMENTS,
IN THE TOWNSHIP OF
NEW SHEFFIELD,
FRONTING THE GREAT SOUTHERN ROAD,
BEING A PORTION OF THAT HIGHLY
VALUABLE PROPERTY,
THE FITZROY IRON MINES,

WEDNESDAY, May 24.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the Directors of the Fitzroy Ironworks to submit for public competition, on the ground, on the Anniversary of her Majesty's Birthday, WEDNESDAY, May 24, at 12 o'clock noon,
The whole of that important township known as
NEW SHEFFIELD.
Full particulars will appear.
Terms, liberal at sale.

TWO HALF-ACRE ALLOTMENTS OF LAND AT ASHFIELD, NEAR THE STATION.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 11th of May, at 11 o'clock,
Two allotments of land, each half an acre, adjoining the property of Mr. M'Culloch, about five minutes' walk from the Station. A part of it is fenced in and let as a market garden.
Terms at sale.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF EDWARD LONG, OF TAMBAROORA.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by R. H. Sempill, Esq., official assignee, to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 11th May, at 11 o'clock,

Lot 1.—The Public House occupied by Mr. Luke Salkeld, now known as the Royal Hotel, formerly the Warrior's Arms, situated in Mudgee-street, Tambaroora. It is a brick building of two stories, containing five rooms on the ground floor, and the bar, with a good entrance hall. On the first floor are six rooms. In the yard is a kitchen and seven-stall stable, with other conveniences.
With this lot, will be sold two buildings adjoining, also let to Mr. Salkeld.
The total frontage to the main road is 90 feet, by a depth of 178 feet.

Lot 2.—The Store, known as the Telegraph Store, on the opposite side of Mudgee street, to the hotel. A brick building of one story, 70 feet long 20 feet deep, occupied as a store and dwelling. The store is fitted, cedar counters, and shelves all round of hardwood. At one end is a bakehouse with oven. The allotment runs back 170 feet, is enclosed, and planted with fruit trees of various kinds.
This store is only a few yards from the Telegraph Office.

Lot 3.—Three half-acre allotments at the back of the store, Nos. 3, 4, and 5 in Sofala-street.

Lot 4.—An allotment in Church-street, Mudgee, half-an-acre, being No. 6 of Section 27, on the east side of the street, on the south-west corner of lot 5, bounded on the north by that allotment, being a line westerly 5 chains, and on the west by 1 chain of the east side of Church-street.
This allotment is well situated for business premises.

ON MONDAY NEXT.—

GREAT UNRESERVED SALE
CITY, SUBURBAN, and COUNTRY
FREEHOLDS.
NEW SOUTH WALES,
VICTORIA,
QUEENSLAND.
Comprising Valuable Properties in
WYNYARD-SQUARE and PHILLIP-STREET
CITY OF SYDNEY
WAVERLEY
NORTH SHORE
LANE COVE
BOTANY
ROCKY POINT
MIDDLE HARBOUR
KURRAJONG
RAYMOND TERRACE
SEAHAM
CITY OF MELBOURNE
VILLAGE OF PENTRIDGE, Victoria
TOWN OF SOUTH BRISBANE, Queensland.
Plans may be inspected and full particulars obtained at the Rooms, Pitt-street.

Particular attention is directed to this extensive sale, as the whole of the lots must be disposed of.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

PICK OF BURWOOD.

VALUABLE VILLA SITE, opposite Grogan's 30-acre grant, lately purchased by FREDERICK TOOTH, Esq., and divided by a Road from the residence and grounds of H. R. WEBB, Esq.

By order of the Mortgagee.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 9th May, at 11 o'clock,
SPLENDID VILLA SITE, being lot F of Lucas's subdivision of the CHELTENHAM ESTATE, Burwood, containing 3 ACRES 2 ROODS and 33 PERCHES, and having extensive frontages to the ASHFIELD and BURWOOD ROAD, and a RESERVE ROAD leading to the BURWOOD RAILWAY STATION.

The position of this site is, without exception, the choicest in this DELIGHTFUL and PICTURESQUE SUBURB, commanding extensive views of the PARRAMATTA RIVER and the surrounding country.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

KURRAJONG.

VALUABLE IMPROVED FARM, 40 Acres, adjoining the property of Richard Holdsworth, Esq., on the main road close to Douglas Hill, about a mile from Lamrock's Hotel, and within easy approach from the Railway Station.
The improvements comprise a Dwelling-house of 4 rooms, with detached kitchen, stables, and granary.
There is a never-failing supply of good water on the land, and the soil is estimated as superior to any in this famous locality.
The proximity to the Railway Station renders the situation of this property valuable for a gentleman's Country Retreat, or for the erection of a first-class Inn and Accommodation House,

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. ROGER RYAN to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 9th May, at 11 o'clock,
The above described well-known property, on the
HEIGHTS OF THE KURRAJONG.
Terms at sale.

JAMISON-STREET.
DWELLING-HOUSE, STORE, &c., adjoining the property of J. C. Peters, Esq., a few yards from George-street, at the rear of the Bank of Australasia.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 15th MAY, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece or parcel of land, bounded on the south by Jamison-street 15 feet 9 inches; on the east by land belonging to Mr. Smith 74 feet 6 inches; again on the south by land belonging to Mr. Smith 18 feet 9 inches, again on the east by Jamison-lane 23 feet 6 inches; on the north by land belonging to Mr. Peterson 38 feet 4 inches, and on the west by land belonging to Mr. William Davis 98 feet, to the commencing south-west corner, upon which are erected the following premises—
FRONTING JAMISON STREET,
a brick-built dwelling-house on stone foundations, containing seven rooms, kitchen, servants' room, cellars, with good yard, &c., at the rear; also, back entrance from Jamison-lane, now occupied by Mr. Ford.
FRONTING JAMISON-LANE,
A BRICK-BUILT STORE of THREE FLOORS, at present occupied by Messrs. JAMES LEVICK and Co.

☞ Capitalists and others in search of an eligible investment are particularly invited to inspect this property prior to day of sale.
It is only a few yards from George-street, and adjoins the property of J. C. Peters, Esq.
Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

To Capitalists, Speculators, and others.

PETERBOROUGH ESTATE, ILLAWARRA.

THE SOUTHERN DIVISION of the above VALUABLE AGRICULTURAL ESTATE, comprising 2560 ACRES, on the Minnamurra River, adjoining the well-known TERRY'S MEADOWS, about midway between KIAMA, JAMBEROO, and SHELLHARBOUR.
The whole of this choice well-situated property, comprising the RICHEST LAND IN THE ILLAWARRA DISTRICT, will be sold in one lot, in consequence of the early departure of the proprietor from the colony.
The present REDUCED RENT ROLL amounts to
£815 PER ANNUM,
the farms, some of which are highly improved, being let on lease to respectable tenants, a list of which may be inspected at the Rooms.

Title, unquestionable. Full particulars may be obtained on application to Messrs. Norton and Barker, Solicitors, Elizabeth-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from H. D. ADDISON, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 29th May, at 11 o'clock,

The above magnificent agricultural property, 2560 ACRES, being the southern division of the
PETERBOROUGH ESTATE,
ILLAWARRA.

Further particulars in a future advertisement.

Plans may be inspected at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

CITY INVESTMENT.

FOR PEREMPTORY SALE,
TUESDAY, 9th May.

HAYMARKET.

LOT 1.—SHOP AND DWELLING, No. 24, Campbell-street, between GEORGE and PITT STREETS, opposite the site for the
NEW MARKET.

LOT 2.—An allotment of Land fronting Pitt-street, a few feet from the corner of Campbell-street.

Title, under Torrens' Act.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 9th May, at 11 o'clock,
The following valuable city properties, situated in
CAMPBELL AND PITT STREETS,
HAYMARKET.
LOT 1 has a frontage of 20 feet to Campbell-street, 41 feet east from the corner of Pitt-street, and opposite the Haymarket, on which is a two-story brick-built dwelling-house, No. 24, Campbell-street, containing shop, private entrance, lobby and parlour on the ground floor; 2 rooms on the first floor, and 2 attic rooms above; detached kitchen, yard, &c., with entrance by a back lane from Pitt-street at the rear.
LOT 2.—All that allotment of land having a frontage of 40 feet to the east side of Pitt-street, about 56 feet distant from the corner of Campbell-street, with a depth of 76 feet, with a right to a reserved lane on one side.
☞ These lots afford an opportunity for most favourable city investment. The position being nearly opposite the site for the new market adds considerably to its value, and as both lots will be positively disposed of on the above date, the special attention of buyers of well-situated city property is directed to the sale. Plan on view at the Rooms.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

DARLINGHURST.
FIRST-CLASS CITY RESIDENCE, at the junction of UPPER WILLIAM-STREET NORTH and PRINCES ROAD, nearly opposite the Entrance Gate to WARATAH HOUSE, the Residence of GEORGE KING, Esq.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the proprietor (in consequence of his early departure for England), to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 15th May, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land having the following frontages:—
56 FEET TO UPPER WILLIAM-STREET
118 FEET TO PRINCES ROAD
70 FEET TO LANE (20 feet wide), at the rear, on which is that NEWLY-ERECTED SUBSTANTIALLY-BUILT HANDSOME CITY RESIDENCE, containing eight large, lofty, highly-finished apartments, two kitchens, cellars, bath-room, water-closet, and every convenience for a large family; stables, coach-house, groom's room, yard, garden, ground, &c., at the rear.
☞ This first-class City Mansion on the HEIGHTS OF DARLINGHURST, commanding UNRIVALLED VIEWS, has just been completed by the proprietor, Mr. Beaumont, and is now only in the market in consequence of his intended visit to England.
FULL PARTICULARS in a future advertisement. In the meantime CARDS TO VIEW may be obtained on application at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

By order of the Trustees of the Estate of the late William Lawson, Esq., Mortgagee.

LOT 1. GREYSTAINES, PROSPECT.
That well-known beautifully situated COUNTRY SEAT, with extensive Vineyard, Orangery, and other improvements, together with about 475 ACRES of Land, on the Western Road, near Parramatta.

LOT 2.—OAKFIELD, MUDGEE.
640 ACRES, with first-class Residence and other extensive improvements, now occupied by NELSON LAWSON, Esq.

LOT 3.—TOWN OF MUDGEE.
Lot 1, of section 26.—1 acre and 33 perches, corner of Short and Perry streets, together with Cottage Residence and other premises erected thereon.

LOT 4.—COUNTY BLIGH.
8950 ACRES.—Harrison's Plains, Coolah, known as the grants of the late N. S. LAWSON, Esq., with improvements.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on an early date, due notice of which will be given,
The above valuable estates, full particulars of which will be shortly announced.
TERMS VERY LIBERAL.

The Well-known "ANGEL INN" PROPERTY,
Centrically situated in
WEST MAITLAND.

DODDS and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, 6th May, at 12 o'clock,
In Lots
The whole of that valuable block of land, on which stands the well-known premises called the "Angel Inn," occupied by Mr. Lonsdale.
The land commands a large frontage to High-street, West Maitland, running back to Michael-street, and having likewise a considerable frontage to Bulwer-street. It is bounded on one side by Mr. Norris's residence and factory, and on the other by premises occupied by Mr. Sadlear.
Also,
A Parcel of Land, fronting High-street, running back to Hunter River, and bounded on one side by Mr. Antcliffe's, and the other by Mr. Mitchell's premises.
The land is high, and out of the reach of floods, and the site, for a bank or other public building, stands unrivalled in the town of West Maitland.
A plan, showing the various lots, is now at the office of the auctioneers, East Maitland, prepared by D. M. Maitland, Esq., surveyor.
Terms made known at the time of sale.

PRICE and CO. will sell by public auction, on MONDAY, May 8th, at Mr. W. Avery's Inn, Emu Plains, at noon,
A farm, containing fifty acres, partly cleared, securely fenced, situate at Fitzgerald's Valley, near the Valley Inn, Mountain Road. Mr. Joseph James, the proprietor, states that £150 per annum is received from teams. His object in selling is because he is leaving the district.
Title, genuine.
Terms at sale.

15-ACRE FARM.

For Positively Unreserved Sale.

By Order of Executors of late Rev. James Collins.

MR. HENRY MAURICE will sell by public auction, on THURSDAY, 18th May, at 11 o'clock, at the Grafton Auction Rooms, Prince-street, Grafton,
All that valuable farm property, portion No. 50, parish Great Marlow, containing 15 acres of rich agricultural land, cleared and partly fenced, and upon which are erected a substantial house and barn.
The above land is unsurpassed on the Clarence River, and very valuable from its close proximity to the town of Grafton.
Terms at sale.

ULMARRA.
CLARENCE RIVER.

For Positive Sale.

The Finest Business Position in the Clarence District.
Public-house and Store.

MR. HENRY MAURICE has been favoured with instructions from Mr. Thomas Small to sell by public auction, on THURSDAY, 18th May, at 11 o'clock, at the Grafton Auction Rooms, Prince-street, Grafton,
All that splendid river bank property at Ulmarra, at present in the occupation of Mr. Samuel Cohen, consisting of one acre, more or less, of enclosed land, upon which are erected the following valuable improvements
THE ULMARRA HOTEL, being a fine large and conveniently planned building, containing spacious bar and dining-room, with two parlours, four bedrooms, pantry, and front and back verandah, and good cellar.
Brick kitchen, 25 feet by 14, with a capital oven.
The Store, 40 feet by 28 feet, comprising wholesale and retail departments, with receiving store and bedroom.
Stable, 30 feet by 15 f[illegible], and several convenient sheds and outbuildings.
☞ The above property is so well known that the Auctioneer deems it unnecessary to give a longer description.
It is very generally acknowledged that the largest store and hotel business is transacted on these premises, and from the large number of prosperous farmers in the immediate neighbourhood and from its close proximity to the Government Wharf and Road, this must always be the best business site on the river.
Plans and particulars to be seen at the Grafton Auction Rooms.

Terms, liberal.
Title direct from the Crown.

NEW ZEALAND.

FAILURE OF THE WAIKATO LAND SETTLEMENT SCHEME.
THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT IMMIGRANTS THROWN ON THEIR OWN RESOURCES.
SPREAD OF THE PAI MAIRIRE SUPERSTITION.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

AUCKLAND, APRIL 19.

THE principal event that has occurred since my last is the arrival of the Auditor-General from the South with instructions regarding the General Government immigrants. These unfortunate men are in the most imminent danger of being starved this next winter unless something is done to put right the wrong which is being done them.

It is always unpleasant to denounce to the world at large the Government of one's own country, as that Government of course represents the people. At all events, however, the present Government does not represent Auckland in any way. The treatment which it proposes to give the immigrants sent out by its own agents is this. It proposes to leave off all public works for their support at the end of May. The last shiploads will just have arrived by that time, and so badly has the thing been managed, that not one acre of land of the confiscated land has been sold to supply work for the poor immigrants who are thus completely isolated upon settlements—which must soon become pauper settlements—on land which by the terms of agreement they must occupy, which is not within a distance of any settled district, which will enable them both to obtain work, and to qualify themselves to obtain the land they have come out in hopes of getting.

Poverty is, of course, the excuse for this conduct, and any number of miserable excuses and subterfuges are resorted to by the Government to shift, if possible, the blame from their own shoulders to those of this province. Unfortunately everything connected ever so slightly with native lands is suspicious here, and the only answer to the question "why are not the confiscated lands sold, and so the gordian knot cut?" is the old one—"Oh, there is some underhand work about the confiscation after all." Such is the common impression, and it is the only one I can think at all equal to the difficulty. Things are certainly drifting into a worse and worse position here daily.

There is little doubt we shall have some thousands of pauper immigrants who, it is seriously proposed, should be shipped off to Wellington on the first application for assistance from the Province. Then the front is almost left to the protection of her Majesty's troops once more, most of the Waikato Militia having left. Only 350 are to be retained on pay to garrison seven posts, and these will soon be all that remain of the four thousand gallant men who have been so shamefully treated by the letter of the agreement being kept to, and its spirit utterly ignored.

As a specimen of the state of things, I may mention that two Armstrong cannons that were at Alexandra, have been brought to Te Awamutu, as the military authorities thought it no longer safe to leave them exposed to the chance of capture. Alexandra was one of the most promising settlements two months ago.

Meanwhile the Pai Mairire superstition spreads and grows. It is said to have found its way north—if not, it will very soon do so, I fear, and the whole Maori race will soon be arrayed against us.

Every day makes it more manifest that ruled from the South, the chance of safety and success in the North dwindles away, unless England takes the thing into her own hands, and acts strongly, there is every reason to fear the very darkest days for the North of New Zealand, and that very soon.

We supplement the letter of our Correspondent with a few extracts from the *Daily Southern Cross*.

The Te Papa correspondent of that journal, adverting to the threatening aspect of affairs at Maketu, remarks:—In so far as Tauranga is concerned, I think the natives have no intention of disturbing us. All the discontented and rebellious either have left, or intended leaving this district for the Arewas. It is reported that the King's flags are to be seen flying in all directions round the vicinity of Canaan, which is between ten or a dozen miles from Maketu. The natives are said to be diligently throwing up rifle-pits, which indicates immediate action. Rewi is said to be at the head of this mob. King Matutaera is reported to be at Puhirua with 400 of the Waikatos. Wi Thompson is also said to be there, but I have heard the truth of this statement called in question.

THE THAMES.—A correspondent states that the natives of this district have all agreed to remain peaceable, even in the event of hostilities recommencing in Tauranga or Waikato. This was brought about by Mr. Mackay and the friendly chiefs, at a meeting held at Hauraki and Opukeko, both on the Thames. But the Pai Marires would not consent to give up their new superstition. Te Moananui and Taraia, with the rest of the owners of Katikati, have agreed to sell that long and sanguinarily contested land to Government. This block will be a valuable acquisition, and is an admirable site for settlement. Mr. Mackay and the surveyors, with the native owners, are shortly expected up to lay off the boundaries, whilst a vessel will proceed by the East Coast with supplies for the surveyors, &c. Mr. Mackay, with a large attendance of armed natives, will proceed overland, which is a little over twenty miles. The reason the natives allege for going armed is, that they expect the Tauranga natives will interfere with them when laying off the boundaries. By way of Tauranga, the natives had, some time back, particulars of the brutal murder of the Rev. Mr. Volkner. They say it was T Ua, the head prophet near Taranaki, who gave the order to Kereopa to murder any Europeans he met near Tauranga. The Pai Marires here expressed their disgust on hearing the doings of that human wolf Kereopa, and say they will not allow him to enter this district. Letters have been written to Tauranga and Matamata by two friendly chiefs prohibiting him from entering this district.

It has been reported, with some truth, that ten rebels had come down from the interior. They, as usual, circulated lying reports, to the effect that some seven redoubts or pas had been taken by the rebels at Wanganui, and some 200 of the friendly natives, besides troops, killed, and sixty made prisoners, who had since been mesmerised and had joined their faith. These rebels wished to make converts of the Queen natives here, and recommended that all the Europeans should at once be driven into the sea. The parties referred to paid this visit with the obvious intention of getting recruits to go to the seat of war, and they have greatly unsettled the natives by their lying statements. These rebels are at present near Mr. M'Caskill's place, trying to stir up a fresh rebellion. The hitherto peacefully-employed and well-behaved Waikatos, who are digging gum, of which within the last few months they have sold above £1000 worth, have behaved themselves remarkably well, considering they are fresh from the war. When their dogs have killed any of Mr. M'Caskill's sheep they readily paid for the damage done, and in some cases killed the dogs. Nor have I heard of any dishonesty in the way of sheep-stealing. It is reported that Mr. Mackay is going up to Awa o Waikato, and it is supposed to see William Thompson.

PIHI GRANTS PEACE!—The *Southern Cross* of 17th ultimo says:—To some of our readers the letter which appeared in our issue of Thursday, under the above heading, may seem to deal in expressions too strong for the occasion that calls them forth. Some disadvantage there is in very plain speaking, but yet there is much good also to be got from the startling effect produced on our minds by hearing a man call things by the plainest names they can bear. Our correspondent has not hesitated to call a spade "a spade." He has called murder and outrage committed by Maories exactly the same name as we should call it if committed by Europeans; and startling as the thing sounds, it is well to have some one to do this. It takes away the halo of misty romance from the idea of a noble but misguided chief, with a band of heroic but uncultivated followers, to find them spoken of in the familiar but not complimentary language of our correspondent, as "a rabble of cut-throats." It is a sad falling off from our preconceived ideas of the solemnity of a formal submission on the part of a repentant rebel who has seen the error of his way, and now sends pledges of his future faith and obedience, to hear it spoken of as "old Pehi and some of his ragamuffins sending in several guns, sundry bits of whalebone, and a dogskin mat—also a wooden tomahawk and spear that had been used at Moutoa! the name of which spear being translated meaneth 'egregious humbug!'" All this is a curious contrast to the popular way of looking at these things. The issues are important to us, so we at once invest the things done with a solemnity and importance by no means belonging to them. At Wellington, for instance, there was as much notice taken of all this manœuvring—so contemptuously regarded by a man who knows more of the race than the whole province of Wellington united—as if it had been a great and solemn business upon which the peace or disturbance of the colony depended. To the anxious Wellingtonians Pehi's proposed peacemaking seemed a bona fide and important act, involving itself in any amount of natural consequences. His followers were a very imposing, because a very indefinite array of native warriors, who might never be in our power again even so far as now. To the experienced man they were a mere mob of ruffians who would cut throats for plunder to-day before making the peace, and if a good chance offered to-morrow after the peace was made and ratified with the solemn pledges—"material guarantees," we may call them—of a dogskin mat, some pieces of whalebone, and a wooden spear and tomahawk named, very probably, for the occasion. Who is this Pehi, and who are his followers? Every native who has risen in rebellion at Wanganui has done so without a sign of provocation—has done so in the face of every inducement to do otherwise—has, in a word, done so for no conceivable cause but the love of bloodshed and the hope of plunder. This so far justifies the expressions used by our correspondent as being literally true. Then a spear and battle-axe used at Moutoa were surrendered by the party. These were used by the defeated and fanatic party, who began all the barbarities and atrocious violence which is now spreading over the country like a plague. Of this party, of this faith, then, it is fair to conclude that Pehi and his followers are supporters and ornaments. Did any one ever hear of Pehi and his followers renouncing the Pai Marire religion, and proving in some way the sincerity of the renunciation? The thing, if we remember rightly, was never mentioned. Pehi and his followers were to profess a religion whose basis was rebellion, and whose superstructure was cold-blooded ferocity—and yet were to make peace with dogskin mats and the like. Can even the strong language of our correspondent seem too strong to describe such a compromise as this?

REVIEW.

Consumption arrested by the Turkish Bath. London: Hardwicke.

THIS pamphlet is a reprint from the *Lancet* of an article by Dr. Leared, prefaced by some remarks by Mr. Urquhart, on the construction of baths, and on the causes and treatment of consumption. Dr. Leared is physician to the infirmary for diseases of the chest, and was induced to give the hot-air remedy a trial. His report is marked by caution, and an absence of all hasty generalisation, not justified by observation. This is as it should be. Enthusiasm is an excellent spur to activity, but it is apt to hurry the judgment. The scientific observer, while always keeping his mind open to conviction, must be equally careful to keep his convictions within the limit of his proofs. In medicine especially isolated cases prove very little. The human body is such a complicated apparatus, and the action of remedies is so imperfectly understood, that the real connection of cause and effect is very obscure. And the fact that health and life depend so often upon treatment naturally has a tendency to make medical men cautious in adopting new remedies, especially if they appear to be violent. Doctors do not like to play dangerous tricks with their patients, and patients would be shy of doctors that did. This caution probably largely accounts for the unwillingness of the faculty to recommend invalids to try the hot-air bath. But this timidity seems to be slowly giving way, and the remedy is being tentatively applied by many who once thought it dangerous. Dr. Leared is one of those who have made the trial, and his report is favourable. He does not promise instant and certain cure in all cases, but he speaks of the remedy as rational in itself and more effective than any other known treatment. Of two cases of advanced pthisis which were each under his care for two years he gives careful records. The first patient died, though not of the disease, and the examination gave strong evidence of a healing process; the second took a permanent situation in a bath. Dr. Leared will not undertake to say, on the basis of his present experience, that the bath will arrest the deposition of tubercle, or cause tubercle already deposited to pass from an active to a passive condition. But before the breaking up of the lung stricture has occurred, the action of the bath is highly encouraging and promises much. Like all other remedies it is most potent in the earlier stages of the disease, but even in the later stages it often gives relief, especially to the breathing and the night-sweats. It has been often said that doctors will not take their own physic, but Dr. Leared says, "if it unfortunately fell to my lot to be affected by pthisis, I should give the hot-air bath the fullest trial." It is impossible to give a greater proof of *bona fides* than that.

Reports such as that of Dr. Leared are calculated to stimulate other medical men to give the remedy a trial, and to multiply experience. The bath has been in use for years, for centuries, indeed its very origin is lost in a remote antiquity. But it is only now that its action is beginning to be watched by men possessed of all the learning of modern science. It may be safely assumed that the practice of the Orientals has left much to be discovered.

Mr. Urquhart's part of the pamphlet is naturally of a much more enthusiastic vein. As the introducer of the bath to England, he is naturally proud of the rapidity with which it is being naturalised, and he is sanguine as to indefinite improvements. He gives some valuable hints derived from his experience as to the construction of baths, and gives some statements both curious and important, if correct, as to the special odours of particular diseases, and the possibility even of predicting an attack. Coming diseases, he declares, cast their smells before them; in which case, an odorometer will have to become a medical instrument. The nose, however, he says can be trained to sniff the attack afar off.

In the appendix is recorded a case of cure of "Bright's disease," usually considered a hopeless malady. The record is extracted from the *British Medical Journal*, and is vouched for by Dr. Robertson, the physician of the Sussex Lunatic Asylum, where the cure was effected. The patient who combined lunacy with his other disease, was a man of fifty years of age and of intemperate habits, but he is reported to be fully restored to health after nearly a year's treatment, and able to return to his work as a coachmaker at the Brighton Railway works. The pamphlet is well worthy of perusal by all whose bodily ailments make them interested in the science of cure.

WINDSOR.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

HAWKESBURY RACES.—A meeting of the friends of these once famed meetings was called for Saturday last, at the Fitzroy Hotel, but owing to the inclement state of the weather, as well as the insufficiency of the notice, very few attended. Some discussion took place relative to the site for a course, and it was resolved before anything further should be done that inquiry be made at the Surveyor-General's office to ascertain whether a certain piece of ground at or near the Glebe, between Windsor and Richmond and close to the railway line, was available. There seemed to be considerable doubt existing about this. Some believe that it had been alienated from the Crown because it was occupied at one time by a person named Baylis, but as there did not appear to be any claimant now, it was the general opinion that the land in question was still the property of the Crown. The situation is certainly an excellent one, and a magnificent course might be easily made upon it. It is equally accommodated to the convenience of Windsor and Richmond, being about midway between the towns, and from its proximity to the railway line would also be suitable to visitors from Sydney. The idea of renewing these meetings and to establish them upon a proper basis seems to meet with general support, and it is not improbable that a Jockey Club will be constituted, and that we will soon again be able to enjoy the exciting pleasures of the turf. The meeting was adjourned for a fortnight when a large number is expected to be present.

The weather is at present very unsettled. We have had a large fall of rain during the past week or so, and vegetation has been greatly benefited.

RICHMOND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CORPORATION MEETING.—An adjourned meeting of the inhabitants of the town and district was held pursuant to advertisement, on Monday evening last, in the long room of the Union Inn, to consider the propriety of incorporating the town or the town and district. Mr. George Bowman occupied the chair, and having formally opened the meeting,

MR. J. DUCKER rose and said: It seemed to him that the only question for their consideration was, whether the town should be incorporated or not. Looking at the present condition of the streets, it must be obvious to everyone that something was required to be done; certainly they had a Road Trust, but it did not seem to be of any benefit to the town, so the existence of a road trust could not be any argument against the desirability of establishing a corporation. The incorporation of the town had been under consideration for some time, and he found that one of the chief objections to it was that the taxes would not only be a severe burden upon the people, but the income of the municipality would be all swallowed up in the payment of officers. This he (Mr. D.) conceived to be a great mistake. The town would require only six councillors, who would not receive any fee or emolument whatever for their services, and he thought that only one regularly paid officer would be required as clerk, who could also take the duty of collector and any other minor offices. The salary of that one person would only be trifling, and in fact the whole expenses attending the management of a municipality here would be very small indeed. Another objection had also been raised which, in his (Mr. D.'s) opinion, was based on false premises—that the corporation could have nothing to do with the main street, and that that thoroughfare would always be in the hands of the Road Trust. Now from what he could understand, such was far from being the case. The Road Trust would have to hand over to the corporation a portion of the money granted to them for the repair of the Turnpike road, and that the Road Trust would have nothing to do with any of the streets. Mr. D. here explained the position and conditions of corporations with the Government which he thought gave them every inducement, and he hoped the people of Richmond would now show their appreciation of the advantages held out and erect their town into a municipality without further delay. He now proposed the following resolution—"That this meeting deems it expedient that the town of Richmond be incorporated, and resolves that the Governor be memorialised to incorporate the town accordingly."

MR. W. T. PRICE seconded the resolution. He was once strongly opposed to a municipality, but he now cordially agreed with the movement.

MR. CRISFORD wished to know if the unoccupied and unimproved land could be taxed, and to what extent? There was a great deal of vacant ground in the town, which would be as much benefited as that which was occupied.

It was here resolved that the Municipalities Act be read, but this being found too tedious, and to a great extent unnecessary, some special clauses only having reference to the assessment of unoccupied land, and other matters of immediate interest, were read.

MR. BEDWELL thought the resolution before the meeting was premature, and that the subject had not been properly considered. He did not think that the town of Richmond could support a municipality. A matter such as this, which affected so materially every person, should be well looked into before taking so determined a step as adopting such a resolution as that proposed by Mr. Ducker. The town had not any natural advantages in its formation, and it would take a great deal more money than some persons imagined to keep the town in the order and condition which would be expected if a municipality were founded. He (Mr. B.) knew it from experience, and it would soon be found that they could not carry on without borrowing money, and the probabilities were, that, like other municipalities, they would be thrown into a debt from which they might never recover. Notwithstanding, he did not object to municipalities borrowing money when it could be done to advantage, and even if the debt could not be paid by the present generation, it was quite equitable, in his opinion, that it should fall upon our posterity, they having reaped the benefits.

MR. W. BOWMAN said it was useless to be in too great haste; it was better to take time and then they would arrive at the truth of the subject. He assured them that he was not opposed to a corporation, but was always willing to do his utmost to further the matter; but Mr. Ducker, he thought, had taken too short a view of the expenses. Certain officers would be required, and he did not believe there was sufficient strength within the limits of the town to carry out a respectable municipality. He was in favour of incorporating the whole district, because a fair and equitable assessment in the town itself would not far exceed £100 a year. Of course this would be met by an equivalent sum from the Government, but that would not be anything like a sufficient income. The expenses of officers, looking at it in as favourable a light as possible, would be more than one-half of such a revenue, and the municipality would ultimately fail. He had always been most anxious for a corporation, but not unless the district was included. The Act gave the power to unite the rural district with the town, and such should be done. He considered the roads approaching the town were even of more importance than the streets. They had better not undertake anything which they could not carry out respectably. If the town and district were united then no doubt they would have a magnificent municipality. His heart and soul was in the movement, but he would like to see it established upon a proper footing.

MR. BOWMAN moved the following as an amendment:—"That it is desirable to have the whole district of Richmond incorporated—the rural with the town, or such portion of the parish of Ham Common as may be allotted to the district and borough of Richmond, and that a petition be adopted to effect the above object according to the regulations of the Municipalities Act."

MR. G. M. PITT, sen., opposed the amendment, and considered it quite irrelevant. He was in favour of the original motion, and had come from Sydney that evening on purpose to be present to support the establishment of a corporation in the town. He did intend bringing a gentleman from Sydney to elucidate to them the municipal laws, and shew the many advantages and blessings derivable from municipal institutions, but unfortunately business interfered with that gentleman's intention. Two years ago he (Mr. Pitt) had called a meeting to consider the present subject, and if the men of Richmond had any spirit—if they had desired to advance their own interests they would long since have erected Richmond into a municipality. A great boon had been bestowed upon us by the railway which ran almost to our doors, and it was their duty to do something in return for this, and shew that the people of Richmond know how to appreciate such a boon. He hoped they would be unanimous on this occasion as nothing could tend more for their welfare. He had some unimproved land in the town for which he was quite willing to pay a tax. If a municipality were not established now when such inducements were held out by the fact that the Government would give a sum equal to that raised by themselves, very probably there would be cause to repent it, for the Government might one day force a municipality upon them, and give them no assistance at all. At present they were like a log stopped upon the stream, and allowing the tide of progress to pass by.

MR. LONG thought there was one plain fact which had been overlooked by the previous speakers. He would like to know who was going to pay for all the improvements that had been spoken of. He thought it would come very hard on poor working men; the wealthy man would not have to pay so much as he who, by his own industry, had got a small homestead for himself. He cautioned the meeting that it would be upon those who had small properties that the expenses would chiefly fall. If the land were assessed according to the frontage, all would be very well; but the Act did not allow anything of the kind, therefore he did not think the assessments could be equitably made.

MR. EZZY was in favour of incorporating the town only, which he considered was quite extensive enough. Any improvement which might be made in the lowlands would be destroyed by the first flood that came.

MR. PRICE said he believed that the borough of Richmond could raise over £200 by assessments. There were 180 houses in the town, the annual average of each being £20. This, at 5 per cent., would make £180. Then there was the assessment on the unoccupied land, which would easily make the amount over £200.

MR. J. CORNWALL expressed his opposition to the original motion.

MR. WHITTAKER seconded the amendment of Mr. Bowman.

MR. PITT insisted that the amendment was totally irrelevant. MR. BOWMAN said Mr. Pitt was totally in error, because they had met to consider the subject in its entirety.

MR. BEDWELL rose to move another amendment, as follows:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting a municipal council would be beneficial, but subject to mature consideration. That a committee be appointed to ascertain certain facts respecting the assessment, and report what can be raised to support a council, such committee to consist of Messrs. G. Bowman, W. Bowman, G. Guest, W. Price, J. Ezzy, J. Ducker, and the mover; and that another meeting be called for Monday next. Some discussion arose whether this amendment could be put to the meeting, but it was eventually submitted and carried.

On the motion of Mr. Pitt, a vote of thanks was awarded to the chairman and the meeting, which was largely and respectably attended, was thereupon brought to a close.

PROPOSED STAMP, PROBATE, AND ADMINISTRATION DUTIES.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Your correspondent "W. Hemming," in his letter to you, of the 14th instant, appears to doubt that I was a London solicitor of 20 years' standing, before arriving in this colony, because I appeared unacquainted with the Common Law Procedure Act of 1854. I ceased practice in 1843, when I arrived here, and having ever since been a bushman, and not being so much in love with my former profession, as to continue paying for the Statutes at large, my ignorance of the Act in question need not be wondered at.

My letter shewed I knew how to obtain the stamping any document even before the Act, where an action was brought in the superior courts, but suggested difficulties in the District Courts, where the issuing of the summons and hearing are almost simultaneous, and I doubt not they would exist, the Act notwithstanding.

I have not perused the Act, but if a party neglecting to use stamped paper is not subject to some inconvenience and fine, the Act may be looked upon as waste paper.

According to the English practice a document could be stamped within thirty days after date, on petition to the Commissioners of Stamps, shewing a slight reason for the omission—after that date a fine of £5 was payable.

It is impossible to guess what regulations this Government may make as to the limit, but from many parts of the colony, documents could not be forwarded in 30 days, and in others where bushranging is rife, people would not like to trust unstamped papers to the mail, the inconvenience of being obliged to use stamped paper in the bush is too potent to need comment, it was to this object my remarks were confined, I believe it would be great to suitors in District Courts, and to bushmen and tradesmen in the interior generally.

My letter distinctly stated that a declaration has to be made by any party taking out probate, that the goods are sworn under a certain value—this amount however is the gross value, irrespective of debts owing, which may be greater than the estate; and though your correspondent thinks the circumstances are rare in England where an excess of duty is paid, and there would be no difficulty in obtaining any excess of duty *unwittingly* paid, *because* we should follow the English practice; yet it is this very *because* that satisfies me that much injustice will arise,—the custom there being to throw every impediment in the way of returns of duty. An excess is seldom *unwittingly* paid—the executor knows he has to pay on the gross. The only *unwitting* payments are where an executor miscalculates the gross value—not the net. In almost all tradesmen's administrations an excess is paid, and seldom recovered back.

I have known cases where upon production of the executor's papers at the Stamp Office, it appeared a larger gross amount had been administered than sworn under, and yet the deficiency of duty had to be paid up, although the net estate might from debts due from deceased which had been paid, appear from those very papers of less net value than the sum sworn under—the Government reckoned the return of duty was not worth the trouble of getting it, and therefore enacted it.

Although I am bound to acknowledge the courtesy of the Sydney officials to stand in favourable contrast with the nonchalance of their English departmental brethren, yet I doubt not any return of duty would be accompanied by great trouble and legal expense—a part of my communication your correspondent seems to have avoided.

The remedy I propose is—the Probate or Administration Duties to be nominal—say 20s., and if necessary, let the Legacy and Succession Duties be raised about the value of the former duties—say 2 or 3 per cent.—the inheritors would then be paying on the net estate, and not on the gross—and the lawyers fees in getting a return of the former duties would be saved, together with any annoyance to the executors, and the public would see at a glance how much of a deceased's estate came into the public purse, instead of the amount being now divided into Probate or Administration Duties on the gross, and Legacy and Succession Duties on the net estate.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

J. W.

April 27.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

Brandy	£361 19 9
Gin	406 11 3
Whisky	34 7 9
Rum	723 16 0
Perfumed spirits	25 19 9
Wine	26 6 0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	34 3 4
Tobacco and snuff	284 13 0
Cigars	12 15 0
Tea	191 18 0
Coffee and chicory	18 13 4
Pilotage	31 1 8
Dues	7 15 0
Total	£2159 19 10

The Customs Revenue collected at the port of Sydney during the month of April amounted to £38,700 12s. 10d. For the corresponding month of the year 1864 the receipts were £44,181 14s. 11d. There is, therefore, a decrease in the month of £5481 2s. 1d., or about 12¼ per cent. This decrease is no doubt owing to the unusually large amount of dutiable goods that were taken out of bond during the previous month on the speculation of some alteration in the present tariff. During the first four months of the year 1865 the amount received at the Customs was £193,984 2s. 4d. against £184,098 12s. 9d. for the same period of the year 1864. On the four months, therefore, there is an increase of £9885 9s. 7d., and, if we add to this the amount of duties refunded during 1864, say £12,000, the actual increase in favour of the present year will be in round numbers, £22,000, or nearly 12 per cent.

The following table will show the amounts received monthly during the first four months of the years 1864 and 1865:—

	1864.	1865.
January	£49,509 6 8	£51,291 17 4
February	49,259 19 2	45,050 14 9
March	41,147 12 0	58,940 17 5
April	44,181 14 11	38,700 12 10
	£184,098 12 9	£193,984 2 4

The monthly average receipts for the year 1864 have been £43,000, while for the present year the average receipts have reached £48,500. The lowest amount was received in April 1865 and March 1864, and the largest in March 1865 and January 1864.

The Clara Sayers cleared at the Customs, to-day, for Mauritius, with 5000 sovereigns.

Messrs. Mort and Co. sold to-day, by auction, a house, in Riley-street, Woolloomooloo, £320; weatherboard cottage, Short-street, Waterview, £140; and the following allotments of land on the South Head Road, by order of the Master in Equity:—Lot 1, 23 feet, £4 11s. 6d. per foot; lot 2, 20 feet, £4 6s. per foot; lot 3, 20 feet, £4 3s. per foot; lot 4, 20 feet, £4 5s. per foot; lot 5, 20 feet, £5 6s. per foot; lot 6, 20 feet, £5 6s. per foot.

Mr. Brewster sold to-day, by auction, the following pastoral properties, viz.:—The Walbadinga, Cowbale, Cowmerton Bungalow, and Cunnycadelong stations, in the Gwydir district, New South Wales, with 18,000 sheep, at 17s. per head; 2500 head of cattle (unmustered), 400 head of horses (unmustered), drays, stores, &c., &c., being taken for the lump sum of £4500. Total amount of sale, £19,800. Also, for delivery on the Woodlands estate, near Queanbeyan, 3200 mixed sheep, at 8s. 9d. per head; 40 head of cattle, 20 head of horses, stores, &c., at a valuation.

In consequence of the Randwick Races the wool sales will be held to-morrow morning (this day), at 10 o'clock, instead of at the usual hour in the afternoon. The wools will be on view at daylight.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—SUBSCRIPTION—£4 per annum; if sent through the Post Office, £4 10s. per annum.

CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

Two lines, and under	One shilling.
Four lines, ditto	Two shillings.
Six lines, ditto	Three shillings.
Eight lines, ditto	Four shillings.
Ten lines, ditto	Five shillings.

And 3d. (three pence) per line for every additional line for each insertion.

*** All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s to advertiser's account, if booked.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 3s. each insertion.

N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment by Money Order or Postage Stamps.

SYDNEY.—Printed and Published by JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS, at the Office of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, Pitt and Hunter streets, Thursday, May 4th, 1865.